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MESSAGE FROM THE MINISTER

A reliable population forecast is essential for planners in both the private and public sectors. The marketing strategies of businesses are greatly influenced by the size and structure of the population. The demands for public services, such as schools, hospitals and roads, are closely related to population size and characteristics.

The 1989 edition of the British Columbia Population Forecast encompasses not only a projection of the number of British Columbians in the year 2011, but the developments that may lead to this total figure as well. Life expectancy gains, fertility trends, and migration levels all affect the final count and are important in their own right. British Columbia's evolving age structure will also have a profound impact on this province in the 21st century.

I am pleased to release this report, for I know that it will assist British Columbians in preparing for the future. If you have further questions, or if you seek additional information, please contact:

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Hon. Mel Couvelier
Minister of Finance and Corporate Relations

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FOREWORD

This publication provides forecasts of the size and age/sex structure of the population of British Columbia to the year 2011. The forecast is the result of the application of a "Component/Cohort-Survival" population model to assumptions selected by the Central Statistics Bureau dealing with fertility, mortality and migration for the Province.

The Component/Cohort-Survival method requires separate forecasts of each of the components of population change, namely fertility, mortality and migration. With this information, and with a base year age-specific estimate of population, a forecast for any subsequent year is made by promoting each age group in the preceding year to the next highest age group, while at the same time taking into account the effects of net migration, deaths and/or births.

The term "forecast", as opposed to "projection", has been used when referring to the future provincial population. The two terms are often used interchangeably, but strictly speaking, a projection is a simulation based primarily on historical data. A forecast, on the other hand, represents adjustments to a trend based on the professional judgement of the forecaster regarding the way in which future growth will be affected by current and future developments.

The first provincial population forecast prepared and released by the Central Statistics Bureau in March of 1979 was produced with Statistics Canada's population projection model, and was numbered in the Statistics Canada projection series as 51. The present forecast is the latest in a series that has been produced using the Bureau's own model. Forecasts in this series are released on an annual basis or when significant developments make a new forecast necessary. These forecasts will be numbered according to the month and year of preparation. This forecast was prepared in February of 1989.

The forerunner to this forecast was prepared in October of 1987. The significant differences between the 1987 forecast and the current forecast are summarized below:

(1)The base year for the current population forecast has been updated from the 1986 Census figure to the June 1, 1988 population estimate prepared by Statistics Canada.

(2)Immigration to British Columbia has been increased over the entire projection period due to higher forecasts of immigration at the national level. It has always been expected that immigration to British Columbia (and Canada) will increase in the future; the question was by how much and how quickly. Recent actions on the part of the federal government favored higher immigration than had previously been anticipated.

(3)Net interprovincial migration to British Columbia over the first ten years of the projection has been increased due to a more optimistic view of economic conditions in British Columbia relative to the rest of Canada. The current net interprovincial migration forecast represents a partial return to what can be considered normal net interprovincial migration flows to British Columbia from a historical perspective.

(4)The forecast age distributions of interprovincial in- and out-migrants as well as international out-migration have been tied to the age structure of the population. The result is a general aging of the in- and out-migration age structures. The net impacts on population due to this change are fewer births and more deaths, resulting in a more rapid aging of the population than had previously been predicted.

(5)The fertility of the female 20–29 year old age group has been decreased, while that of the 30–39 year old age group has been increased to reflect recent trends. The net result was a slight decrease in the overall fertility rate of the female population in some years and an increase in other years when compared to the 1987 forecast.

The first section of this publication is intended to summarize in graphic form some of the general demographic implications of the British Columbia population to the year 2011. The second section contains the age/sex specific forecast itself. This is followed by a technical appendix describing the input assumptions of this forecast.

British Columbia Population

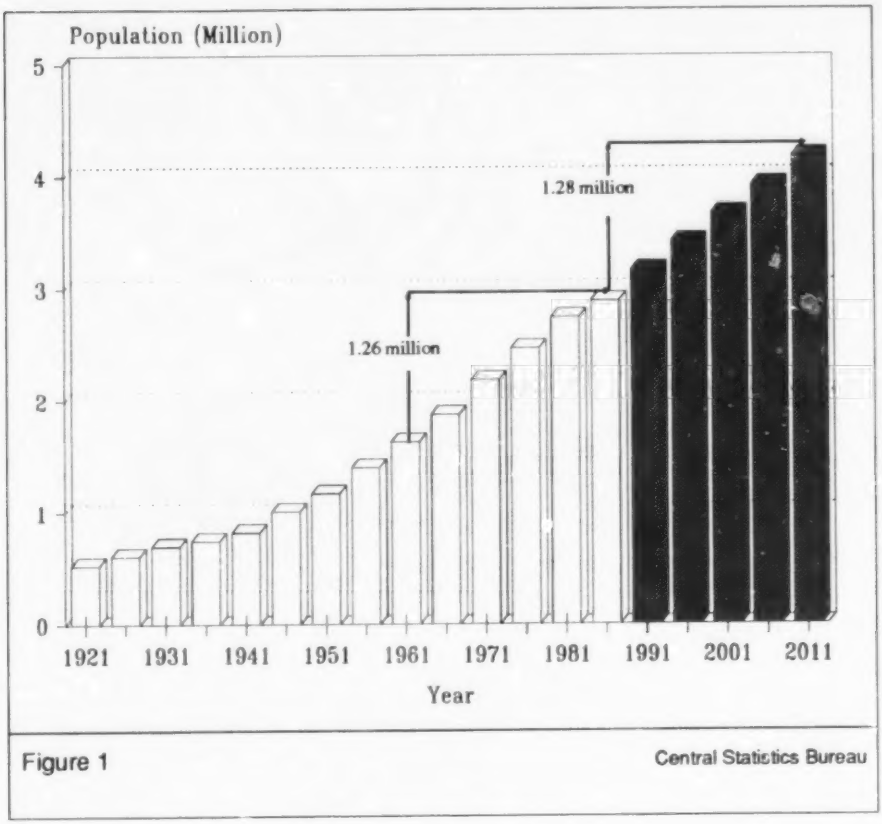


Figure 1 Central Statistics Bureau

- Over the 23 years from 1988 to 2011, it is expected that there will be a net increase in population of about 1.19 million persons, which equals the 1.19 million net gain experienced over the 23 years from 1965 to 1988.

- Over the 23 years from 1988 to 2011, there will be an average net gain of 52,000 persons per year, which represents an annual net gain approximately equal to the population of the City of Nanaimo.

Components of British Columbia Population Change

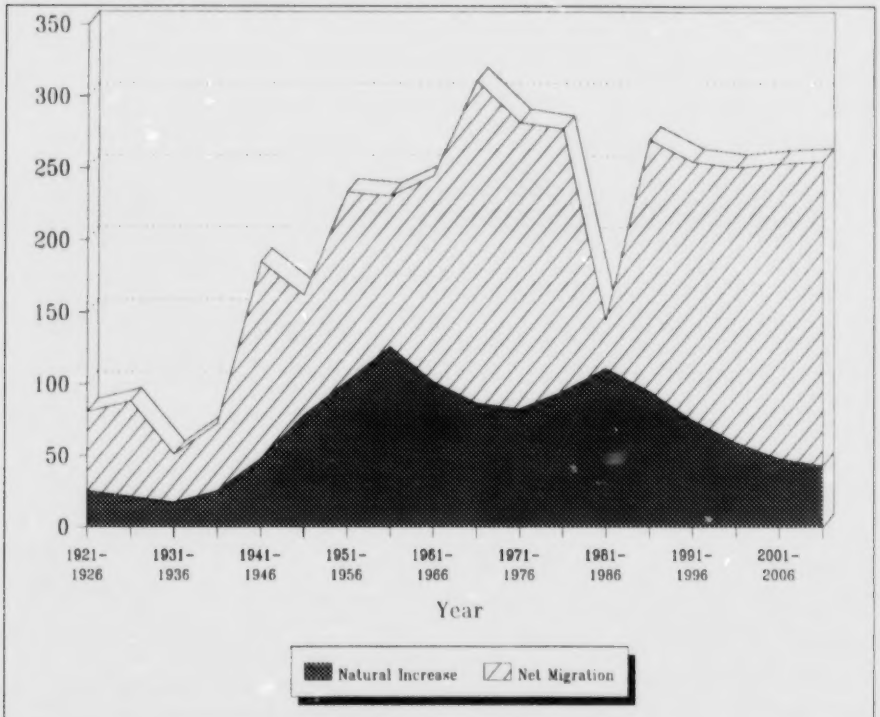


Figure 2 Central Statistics Bureau

- Population growth outlined in Figure 1 is derived from two sources:
  (1) an excess of births over deaths (natural increase), and
  (2) the difference between those persons moving to the province and those leaving (net migration).

- Net migration, which tends to be the major source of British Columbia population growth, accounted for approximately 61% of the total growth over the 1921 to 1988 period, and is forecast to account for 76% over the 1988 to 2011 period.

- The increasing importance of migration as the source of provincial population growth is due primarily to the aging of the population. This aging process is characterized by a decline in the birth rate and an increase in the death rate, resulting in a decline in the overall rate of natural increase.

British Columbia Population Growth Rates

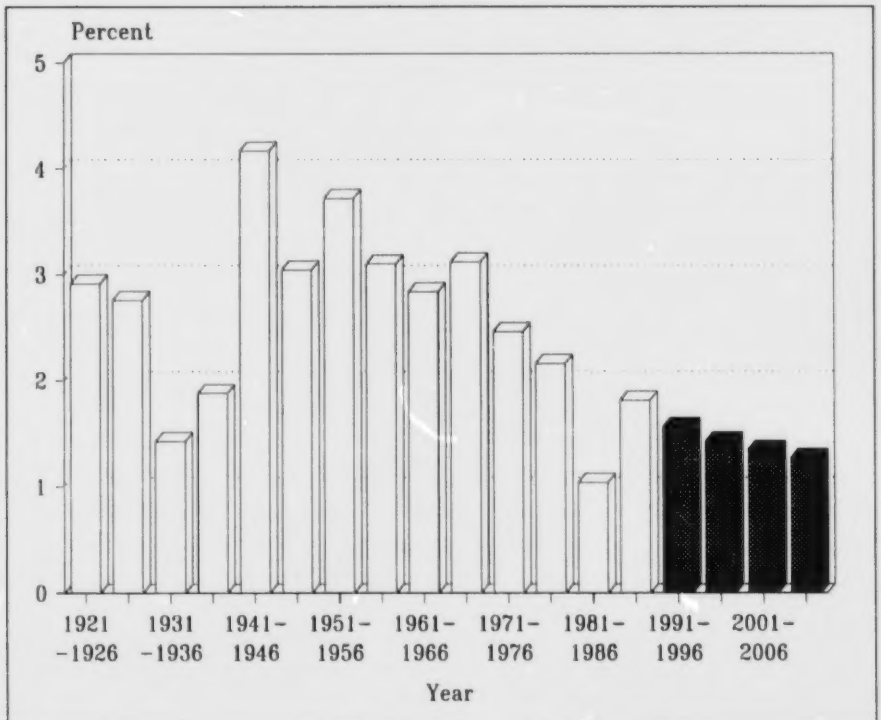


Figure 3 Central Statistics Bureau

- The expected long-term average annual population growth rate over the next 23 years of 1.8 to 1.3 % is significantly less than that of the past.

- This is due to an expected decline in the rates of fertility and population gain through migration, relative to the past.

B.C. Population by Single Year of Age

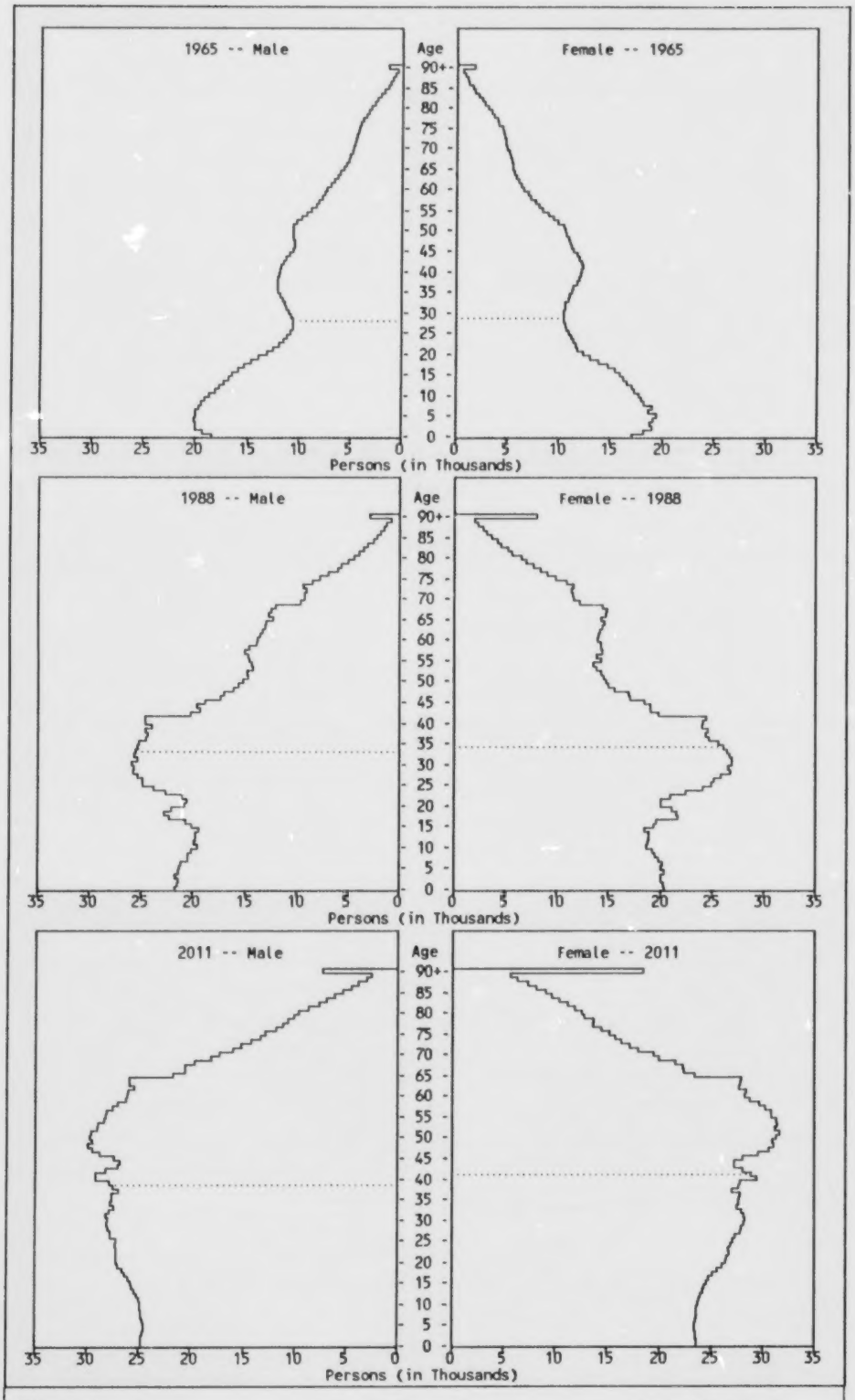


Figure 4 Line indicates median age Central Statistics Bureau

British Columbia Population by Single Year of Age

- The total growth in Figure 1 can be examined with respect to growth in each age group. A sample of three points in time (1965, 1988 and 2011) is given in Figure 4.

- Growth in each age group is not uniform since the components of growth outlined in Figure 2 are not uniform across the age spectrum. In addition, the size of each age group changes with the predictable effects of aging (cohort advancement).

- Net migration tends to impact most heavily on the 15–34 age groups, accounting for approximately 50% to 55% of all migrants into or out of British Columbia. However, with the aging of the population, it is expected that the future age structure of migrants will also increase. As a result, by the year 2011, net migration in the 15–34 year old age range will account for only 46% of all net migration. Nevertheless, despite the predicted increase in the age structure of migrants, strong positive net migration to this province will help slow the "natural" aging of the population in the future as it has done in the past.

- Deaths naturally tend to impact most heavily on the old. Over 50% of all deaths in 1988 occurred to persons over the age of 75.

- Births, of course, add only to the zero year old age group.

- The cumulative effects of this non-uniform growth by age group over time has caused the variation in the population age profiles as seen in Figure 4.

- One of the most significant variations to occur in the last hundred years resulted from what has been termed the "baby-boom". From the end of the Second World War up to 1959, a dramatic increase in the fertility of women was recorded. The average number of births per woman over her lifetime rose from 2.4 in 1945 to 4.0 in 1959, dropping to 1.7 by 1977, and remaining at about that level to the present. The effects of the baby-boom can be seen in the 1965 population age profile as an expansion in the 0-9 age group, and again in the 1988 (20–39), and 2011 (45–64) age profiles.

- As baby-boom women entered their reproductive years throughout the 1980's, a second wave of children was born, generally known as the "baby-echo". The existence of the baby-echo is due to quite different reasons than those of the baby-boom. While mothers of the baby-boomers were characterized by high fertility rates, those of the baby-echo have opted for smaller families, resulting in much lower fertility levels. The increase in the number of births, referred to as the baby-echo, was due solely to increases in the number of women of child bearing age.

- Given the uneven nature of the provincial age profile, over time some age groups can experience declines in population in some years despite an overall growth in total population. The most significant example of this is the school-aged population, which is examined in greater detail in Figure 14.

- Both past and future increases in the seniors (65+) population are also evident in Figure 4. These increases are due primarily to the aging of the population, as opposed to an increase in life expectancy.

Growth Rates of Seniors in British Columbia

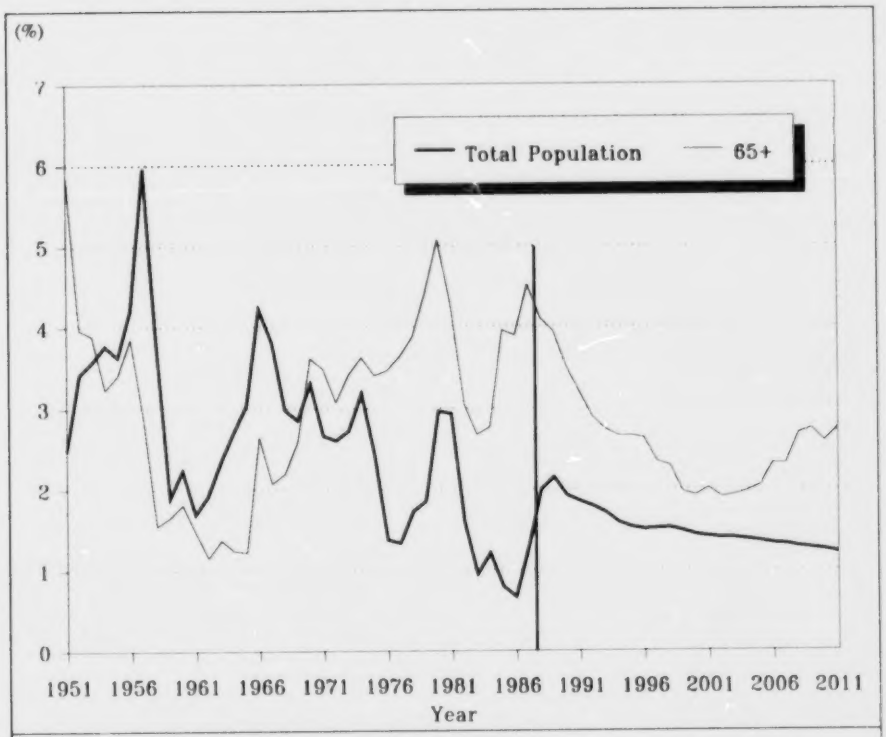


Figure 5 Central Statistics Bureau

- Since 1969, the growth in the senior (65+) population of British Columbia has out-stripped that of the total population. As a result, the share of the provincial population aged 65 years and over has increased from 9.3% in 1969 to 12.8% in 1988.

- Within Canada, British Columbia currently has the third highest share of population over the age of 65 after Saskatchewan (13.2%) and Manitoba (12.9%).

- In the future, the gap between the growth rates of seniors and that of the total population will widen, resulting in seniors forming ever higher shares of the total population. By the year 2011, the seniors population will represent 16.2% of the total provincial population.

- The very old (85+) age group is expected to grow at an even faster rate than the 65+ age group as a whole. Since health care expenditures are highly sensitive to the age structure of the population, increased pressure on per capita health care costs is likely in future.

- The question as to the burden placed on society due to the expectation of increased pressure on health care and other costs is dependent upon the ability of the population to pay. From a purely demographic perspective this ability can be related to the size of the population aged 15 to 64 (i.e. that of working age). The relationships between these two age groups are explored in more detail in Figure 15.

Migration of Seniors to British Columbia

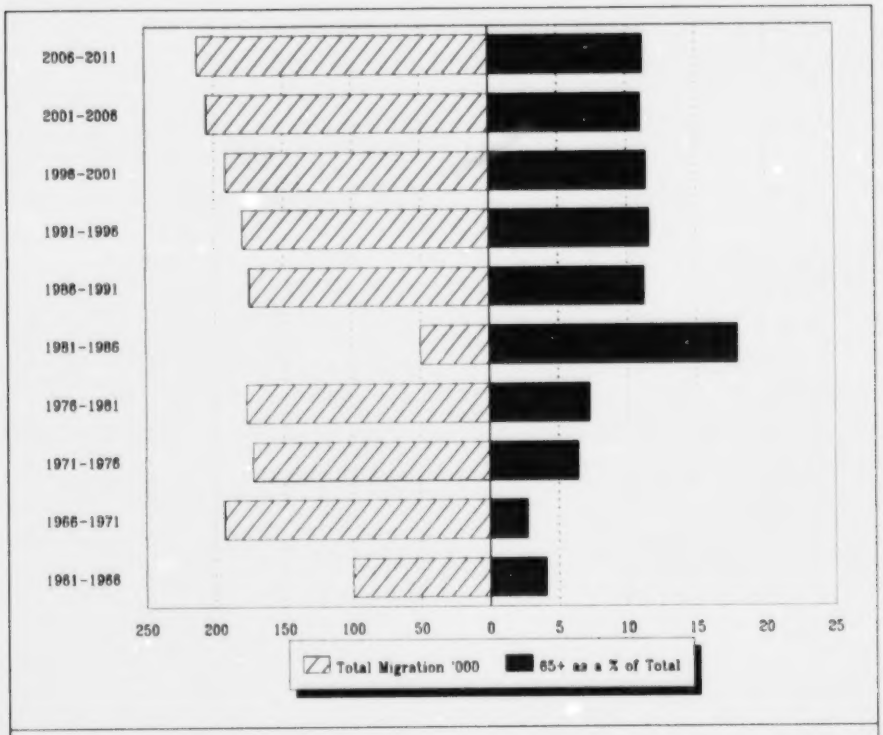


Figure 6 Central Statistics Bureau

- Over the past 25 years, the number of persons over the age of 65 moving to British Columbia has exceeded those leaving. In net terms, the province has gained anywhere from 400 to 4,000 seniors per year due to migration.

- The share of total net migration formed by seniors has varied significantly from period to period. The net inflow of seniors to British Columbia is generally not subject to the same economic criteria as the more mobile 20 to 34 year old population. As a result, during times of rapid economic growth (e.g. 1976 to 1981) the seniors population will form a smaller share of the net population gain through migration than during times of slow economic growth (e.g. 1981 to 1986).

- As a consequence, the effects of net migration will tend to hasten the aging of the population during slow growth periods, and retard the aging process during boom periods.

- In the future, seniors are expected to form approximately 11% to 12% of total net migration, which is generally a larger proportion than in the past. This increase is due in part to the aging of the population in both British Columbia and the rest of Canada, resulting in an aging of the interprovincial in- and out-migration flows for British Columbia.

Immigration to British Columbia

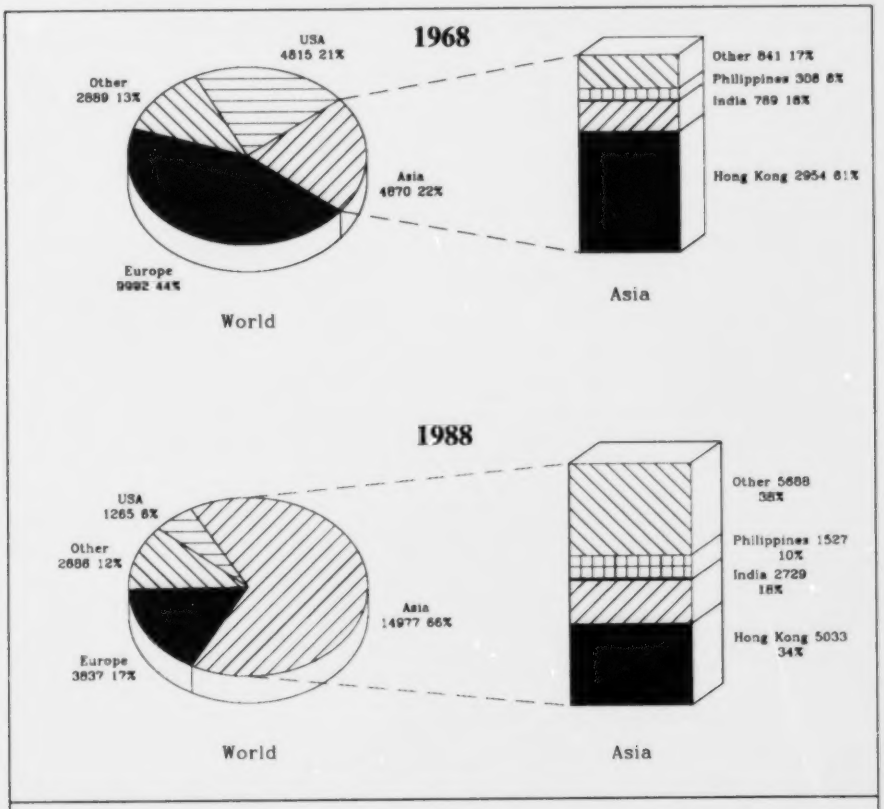


Figure 7 Central Statistics Bureau

- As shown in Figure 2, British Columbia has relied heavily on migration as a means of population growth over the past century. Of all those living in British Columbia in 1986, only 49% were actually born here, 29% moved to British Columbia from somewhere else in Canada, and 22% came to British Columbia from another country.

- Immigration, although a significant factor in British Columbia's population growth, is less important than interprovincial migration. Over the past 25 years, international migration represented about 25% of the total in-migration to British Columbia, the remaining 75% coming from interprovincial in-migration.

- Immigration to British Columbia and Canada has varied widely over the past 20 years. This variation is due to a number of factors such as

changes in federal immigration policy, relative economic conditions within Canada, and international crises such as the Indonesian refugee incident of the late 1970's. In 1988, the ratio of immigration to population was the second highest rate in Canada after Ontario, at 7.6 immigrants for every 1000 persons living in British Columbia.

- One of the more striking developments over the last two decades has been the shift in the source countries of immigrants to British Columbia and Canada. As outlined in Figure 7, in 1968, 44% of the immigrants to British Columbia were from Europe, followed by 22% from Asia and 21% from the United States. In 1988, 66% of immigrants to British Columbia were from Asia, followed by Europe at 17% and the United States at 6%.

- Of the Asian immigrants, the single largest source was Hong Kong (34%), followed by India (18%) and the Philippines (10%).

British Columbia Population Median Age

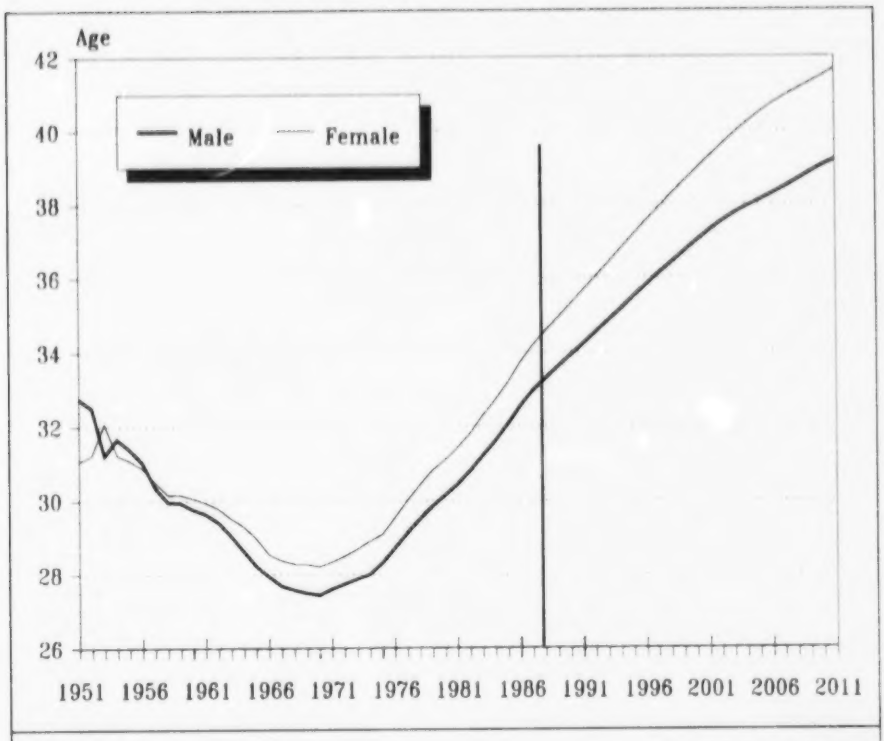


Figure 8 Central Statistics Bureau

- The median age of females tends to be higher than that of males. This results from the fact that, on average, females live longer than males.

- The population median age has increased from 27.8 years in 1970 to 33.9 in 1988, and is primarily the result of low (relative to historical levels) fertility rates and the aging of the baby-boom cohort. The continuation of this situation will result in a further increase in the median age of both men and women.

British Columbia Population Sex Ratios

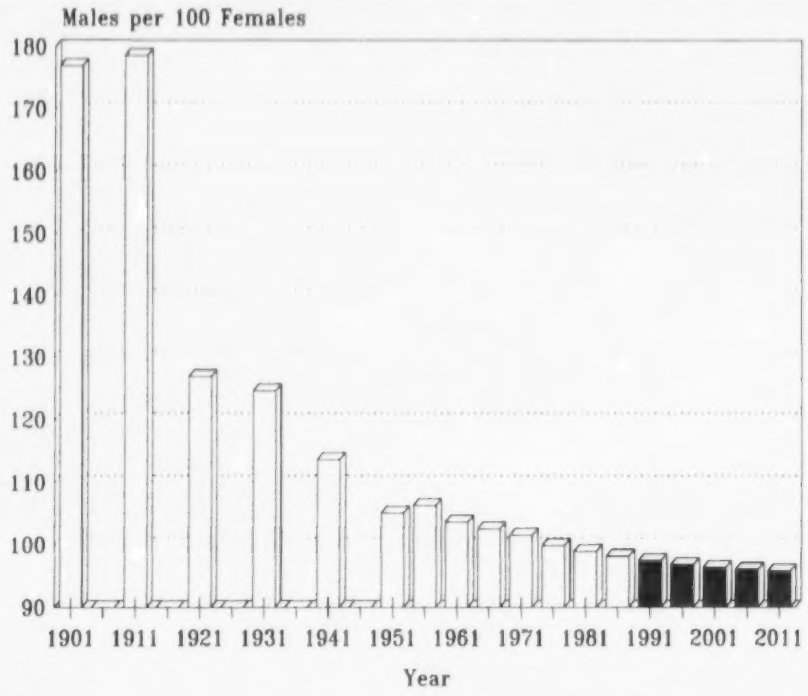


Figure 9 Central Statistics Bureau

- The sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) has been generally declining since the beginning of the century.

- In recent years, a trend toward female dominance resulted from declining fertility rates and an aging of the population. On average, more males than females are born. Of all births in British Columbia between 1921 and 1988, 51.3% were male. Consequently, in times of high birth rates, as was the case during the baby-boom, the male population will typically grow more quickly than the female population.

- The higher male birth rate is offset by higher male mortality, both in the younger and older age groups. Consequently, when the birth rate is low and the population is aging, as is the case now, the female population will tend to grow more quickly than the male population.

- Migration also has an impact on the sex ratio of the population. In the past, migration to the province was heavily male-dominated, resulting in high sex ratios. However, recent data (since 1971) indicate that, in general, the sex structure of the net gain in the British Columbia population through migration is approximately equal. In the future, this situation may shift slightly in favor of females due to an expectation of slightly older, and hence more likely female, migrants to British Columbia.

British Columbia Sex Ratios by Age —1988

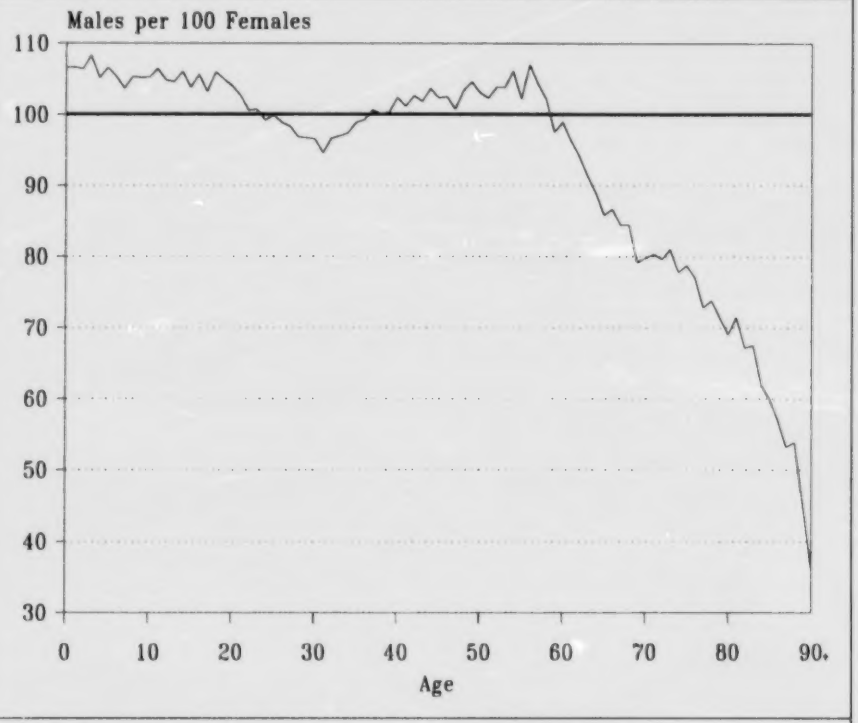


Figure 10 Central Statistics Bureau

- There is a significant variation in the sex ratio by age. There are more males than females among the younger population (0–23) due largely to higher male birth rates. Between ages 24 and 36, females dominate. This situation is reversed again for 37 to 58 year olds, and finally, the 59 and over age groups are heavily female dominant due to lower female mortality rates in this age category.

British Columbia Median Age at Death

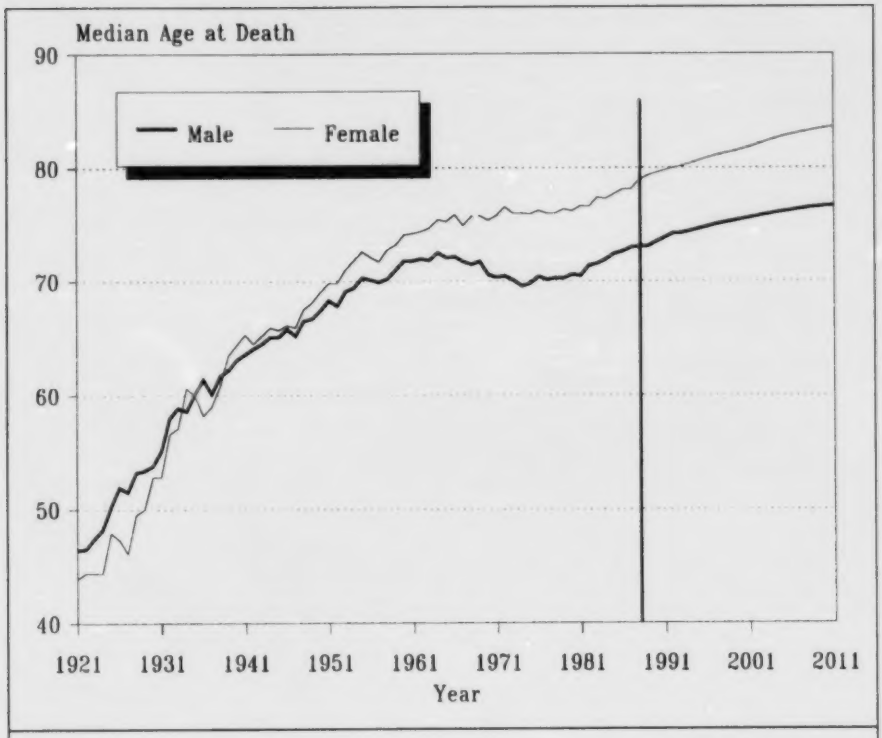


Figure 11 Central Statistics Bureau

- The median age at death is affected by survival rates as well as by the age structure of the population.

- As can be seen in Figure 11, since the late 1940's the median age at death for females has been higher than that for males. This observation reflects the higher female survival rates, both in the very young and senior age groups.

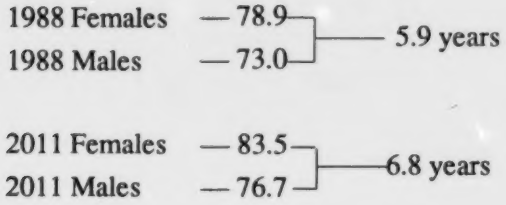
- Prior to 1939, the female median age at death was generally lower than that of males, primarily due to maternity related deaths.

- From the mid 1960's through to the late 1970's, the median age at death of males declined, while that of females remained relatively stable. This lowering of the male median age at death was largely due to the

movement of the baby-boom cohort into the higher male mortality age group associated with the late teens.

- In the future, the difference between the median ages at death for males and females will widen slightly with the aging of the population, and the more robust nature of older females relative to males.

Median Age at Death



British Columbia Births and Deaths

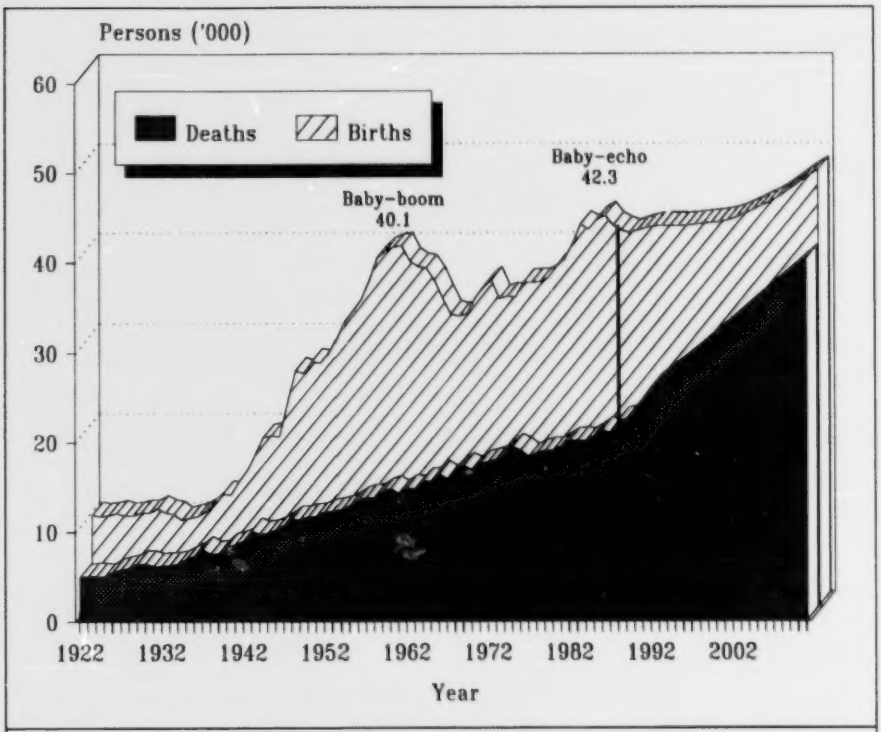


Figure 12 Central Statistics Bureau

- As can be seen in Figure 12, the 1987/88 number of births (41,500) is greater than that recorded during the peak of the baby-boom. This does not imply that British Columbia is experiencing another baby-boom. Rather the current increase in births is the result of an increased female population, particularly those aged 15 to 49 years (i.e. the child bearing ages).

- The number of deaths will continue to increase over the next 25 years, due to an increasing and aging population.

- Given the current forecast of fertility rates, the gap between births and deaths (i.e. natural increase) will generally narrow, and eventually turn negative. This implies that over the long term, British Columbia will have to rely more heavily on migration, both international and inter-provincial, in order to sustain positive population growth.

British Columbia Crude Birth and Death Rates

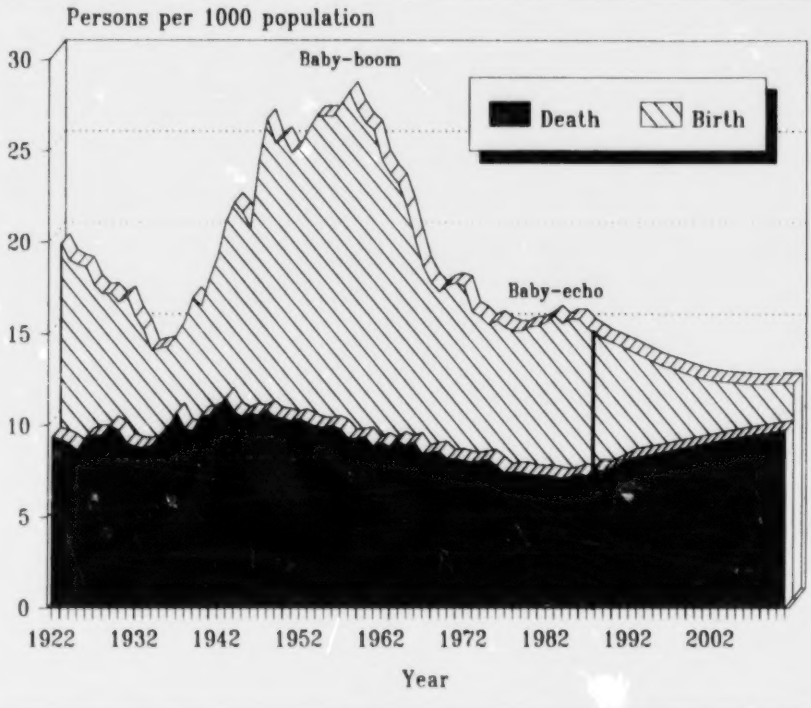


Figure 13 Central Statistics Bureau

- The crude birth and death rates are simply the number of births and deaths per 1000 of population. Consequently, the effects described in Figure 12 regarding the impact of increased population on births and deaths are removed.

- The crude birth rate records a dramatic decline from 1957 to 1978, which is associated with the end of the baby-boom period (i.e. baby-bust).

- The slight increase in crude birth rates to 1985 is an outcome of the baby-echo described earlier.

- Crude death rates showed a general decline since the early 1940's due largely to the relatively younger age structure of the population over that period. Since 1984, the crude death rates have increased, and will

continue to increase, as a result of the aging of the population into the higher mortality age groups.

British Columbia Population 5–12, 13–17 and 18–24

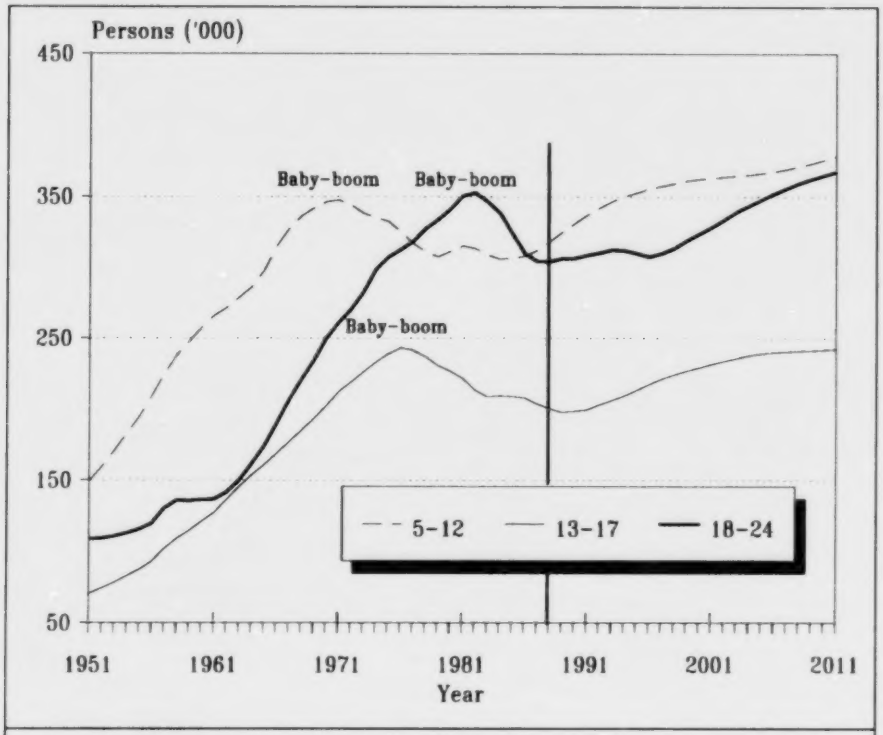


Figure 14 Central Statistics Bureau

- As mentioned earlier (Figure 4), changes in population will vary between age groups. Three age groups that impact on the education system are examined in Figure 14. They are 5–12 (elementary), 13–17 (secondary) and 18–24 (post-secondary).

- The population aged 5–12 increased until 1971 as the full impact of the baby-boom was felt, and generally declined thereafter to a low in 1984. From 1984 to 2011, this age group is expected to show steady increases.

- The 13–17 year old age group will react in a similar manner as the baby-bust generation ages. Population in this age group is expected to decline until 1989, increasing thereafter.

- The 18–24 age group has already peaked and will likely experience little change over the next 10 years.

- It should be noted that the question of changing enrollment rates has not been addressed. Consequently, the full impact of population change on enrollment in the education system is not precisely covered here.

British Columbia Dependency Ratios

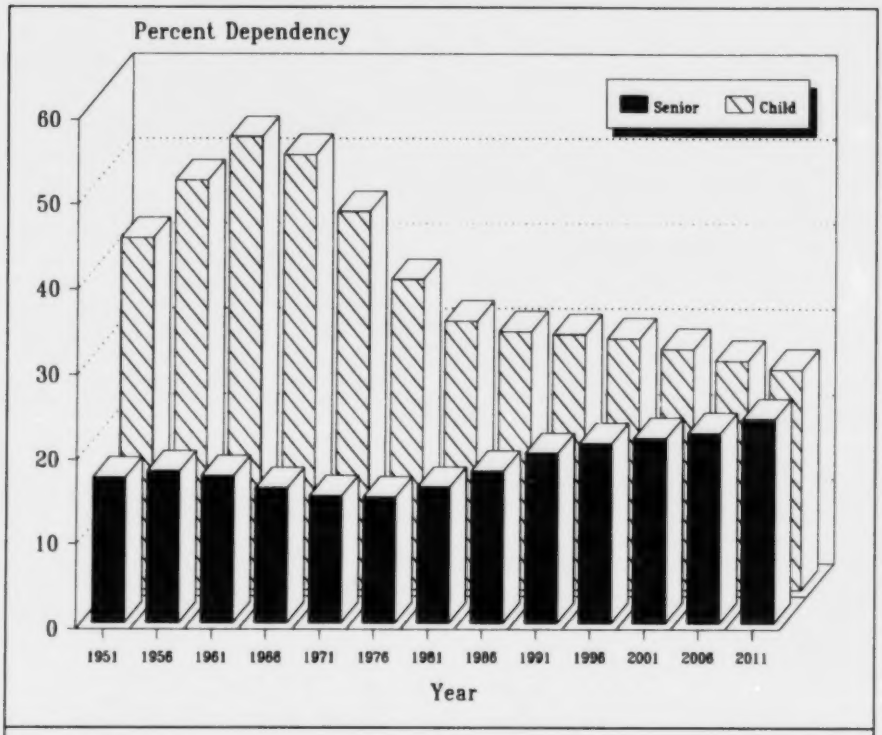


Figure 15 Central Statistics Bureau

- Changes in the age structure of the population have significant impacts on the labour force and the economy. Figure 15 examines this aspect of population change through "dependency ratios".

- Dependency ratios for children and seniors are defined as the ratio of population aged 0–14 and 65+ respectively, to the population aged 15–64. In effect, crude comparisons of the population who are "dependent" by virtue of age with the potentially "economically active" population are made.

- The child dependency ratio has declined dramatically since 1962 largely because of falling fertility rates. In the future, the number of children per 100 persons of working age is expected to continue to decline as the population ages.

- The general decline in the senior dependency ratio between 1956 and 1975 primarily resulted from strong growth in the 15 to 64 year old population. By 1975, baby-boom induced growth in the working age population slowed, resulting in an increase in the senior dependency ratio from 14.7 persons over the age of 65 for every 100 persons of working age, to the 1988 level of 19.0.

- Senior dependency is expected to rise further as growth in the 65+ population continues to outstrip that of the working age population.

- The sum of senior and child dependency is known as total dependency. It should be noted that this measure does not take into consideration the relative differences in the cost of providing services to the young and seniors, and as such is only a very crude measure of the total "economic" dependency. The provincial total dependency ratio is expected to increase from a 1981 low of 47.7 "dependent" persons for every 100 "active" persons to 50.3 by 1994, and then drop back to 48.6 by 2005. Beyond 2005 the total dependency rate will increase as the baby-boom generation begins to reach retirement age.

- The age structure that is forecast to develop in British Columbia over the next 23 years will not produce a population with a dramatically altered mix of dependent to active participants relative to that experienced in the past 23 years. However, there will be a significant redistribution of the source of the dependency burden from the younger to the older populations, which will affect the types of services to be provided in future.

Table 1

British Columbia Population by Age
Estimated (1976-88) and Forecast (1989-2011)

('000)

Year	Age Group 0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90+	Total
1976	173.3	194.0	227.9	237.9	221.5	218.9	176.9	144.7	135.2	134.6	134.1	117.1	108.7	84.9	63.0	42.8	27.8	15.8	7.8	2,466.6
1977	174.1	192.5	220.0	239.5	224.9	219.8	190.5	150.6	135.5	135.3	133.0	122.5	110.3	88.7	65.4	44.3	28.1	16.2	8.2	2,499.4
1978	175.8	192.1	211.2	241.4	231.0	223.4	202.2	159.0	136.9	136.9	133.1	127.7	110.8	92.5	68.5	46.2	28.3	16.4	8.7	2,542.3
1979	180.2	189.1	205.4	241.8	236.0	229.1	211.9	168.4	140.3	137.4	133.6	133.1	110.9	97.6	71.4	48.4	29.2	16.4	9.1	2,589.4
1980	185.9	189.1	205.1	241.4	244.1	238.9	226.8	178.3	146.0	138.4	136.2	135.2	114.6	103.6	75.1	50.7	30.1	16.9	9.5	2,666.0
1981	191.2	189.0	208.1	239.3	251.3	249.1	240.6	187.8	153.4	139.9	139.5	136.6	120.2	108.0	78.4	53.2	31.4	17.3	9.8	2,744.2
1982	197.1	188.9	207.3	230.3	253.1	254.5	242.8	203.3	159.4	140.8	140.7	136.4	125.7	109.9	82.0	55.3	32.6	17.4	10.0	2,787.7
1983	201.2	188.4	205.6	218.6	251.5	255.9	244.4	214.3	166.8	142.0	141.8	137.1	130.7	109.9	85.7	57.9	34.1	17.6	10.2	2,813.8
1984	205.0	190.8	201.6	211.2	250.3	257.2	248.6	223.5	175.2	145.1	141.5	137.5	136.0	109.4	90.4	60.1	35.8	18.1	10.3	2,847.7
1985	206.5	192.5	197.0	208.0	242.2	256.8	250.6	233.7	181.8	148.5	140.7	138.5	136.6	112.4	95.1	62.8	37.5	18.5	10.6	2,870.1
1986	205.3	194.4	192.5	209.2	230.1	254.6	253.0	242.0	187.8	153.3	140.5	140.0	136.4	117.7	98.1	65.3	39.1	19.2	10.6	2,889.0
1987	206.4	197.5	191.5	210.0	221.6	253.9	256.0	242.0	202.5	159.2	141.8	141.4	136.2	123.9	100.8	68.9	41.2	20.2	10.8	2,925.7
1988	209.1	202.5	192.2	211.3	216.8	255.9	260.9	245.9	215.1	168.0	144.1	143.7	137.6	129.7	102.1	73.0	43.6	21.4	10.9	2,984.0
1989	211.3	207.2	196.2	209.3	216.8	257.9	265.5	251.6	225.8	177.6	148.4	144.8	139.1	135.2	102.7	78.3	46.0	22.7	10.9	3,047.2
1990	212.9	210.8	199.5	206.5	219.6	256.1	269.6	256.5	237.7	185.7	153.3	145.4	141.4	136.3	106.7	83.2	48.6	23.7	11.0	3,104.6
1991	214.5	213.6	202.9	203.8	224.9	252.1	272.5	262.2	247.4	193.1	159.5	146.6	144.4	136.9	112.3	86.3	51.1	24.9	11.2	3,160.3
1992	215.5	215.8	207.2	204.6	228.0	247.6	274.7	267.5	248.7	208.8	166.1	148.8	146.5	137.4	118.2	88.1	53.9	26.0	11.3	3,214.7
1993	215.7	218.3	211.6	205.4	229.9	242.9	276.6	271.9	252.0	221.1	175.0	151.2	149.0	139.0	123.1	88.8	57.0	27.4	11.5	3,267.5
1994	215.8	219.8	215.3	208.7	227.8	241.0	277.3	275.3	256.8	231.2	184.2	155.4	150.0	140.4	128.1	89.1	60.6	28.7	11.9	3,317.4
1995	215.8	221.1	218.2	211.5	225.2	242.4	275.2	278.8	261.3	242.7	192.1	160.1	150.6	142.6	129.2	92.5	64.2	30.2	12.3	3,366.1
1996	215.9	222.6	220.6	214.7	222.6	246.9	270.7	281.5	266.6	252.1	199.4	166.1	151.7	145.3	129.9	97.4	66.3	31.7	12.8	3,414.7
1997	216.1	223.5	222.8	218.6	223.5	249.6	265.8	283.5	271.9	253.3	215.0	172.6	153.6	147.4	130.4	102.4	67.8	33.5	13.3	3,464.6
1998	216.6	224.0	225.3	223.1	224.7	251.5	260.8	285.6	276.5	256.7	227.3	181.5	156.0	149.7	131.9	106.6	68.4	35.4	14.0	3,515.4
1999	217.1	224.4	227.2	226.8	228.4	250.1	258.8	286.7	280.2	261.8	237.6	190.7	160.1	150.7	133.2	110.8	68.8	37.8	14.7	3,565.9
2000	217.8	224.6	228.9	229.8	231.5	248.3	260.1	285.2	284.0	266.7	249.2	198.7	164.8	151.3	135.4	111.9	71.8	40.0	15.5	3,615.6
2001	218.6	224.9	230.8	232.4	234.9	246.2	264.7	281.2	287.1	272.3	258.7	206.3	170.8	152.4	138.0	112.7	75.8	41.3	16.3	3,665.3
2002	219.7	225.3	232.0	234.7	238.9	247.5	267.5	276.5	289.3	278.0	260.1	221.9	177.3	154.3	139.9	113.2	79.8	42.2	17.2	3,715.3
2003	221.1	225.8	232.6	237.5	243.4	249.0	269.5	271.5	291.6	282.8	263.6	234.3	186.0	156.6	142.1	114.5	83.1	42.5	18.3	3,766.0
2004	222.9	226.5	233.1	239.8	247.3	252.8	268.4	269.4	293.0	286.7	268.9	244.6	195.2	160.6	143.0	115.7	86.4	42.9	19.5	3,816.7
2005	224.9	227.3	233.5	241.9	250.4	256.2	267.0	270.6	291.8	290.7	274.2	256.2	203.2	165.2	143.7	117.7	87.4	45.2	20.6	3,867.7
2006	227.1	228.2	233.9	244.1	253.1	259.9	265.2	275.2	287.9	294.2	280.0	265.8	210.8	171.0	144.9	119.9	88.2	47.9	21.3	3,918.7
2007	229.5	229.4	234.4	245.6	255.8	263.9	266.7	278.0	283.4	296.6	286.0	267.3	226.4	177.4	146.7	121.7	88.8	50.5	21.9	3,969.9
2008	232.1	230.8	235.0	246.5	258.8	268.3	268.3	280.0	278.4	298.9	291.0	271.0	238.6	186.0	148.9	123.6	89.9	52.4	22.4	4,021.0
2009	235.0	232.6	235.7	247.1	261.4	272.1	272.1	279.0	276.2	300.5	295.1	276.4	248.9	194.9	152.7	124.4	91.0	54.3	23.0	4,072.1
2010	238.0	234.5	236.4	247.5	263.8	275.0	275.4	277.6	277.2	299.4	299.1	281.9	260.3	202.7	157.0	125.0	92.7	55.0	24.4	4,122.9
2011	241.1	236.6	237.3	247.8	266.2	277.6	278.9	275.8	281.6	295.5	302.8	287.8	269.7	210.2	162.5	126.2	94.6	55.5	25.8	4,173.5

Sources: Forecast -Central Statistics Bureau, Forecast 2/89,
Ministry of Finance and Corporate Relations,
Government of British Columbia.
Estimated-Statistics Canada.

Note: All figures are as of June.

Date: February 1989.

Table 2

British Columbia Male Population by Age
Estimated (1976-88) and Forecast (1989-2011)

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Year	Age Group 0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90+	Total
1976	88.6	99.2	116.2	121.0	110.3	110.5	90.3	74.1	70.7	69.2	65.2	55.5	51.9	40.7	30.4	18.5	11.1	6.2	3.1	1,232.5
1977	89.1	98.4	112.3	121.7	111.9	110.5	97.1	77.1	70.3	70.3	65.3	58.2	52.4	42.3	31.3	19.5	11.0	6.2	3.1	1,248.0
1978	90.3	98.0	107.9	122.7	114.6	112.1	102.9	81.3	70.8	71.2	66.3	60.6	52.1	43.9	32.4	20.6	10.9	6.2	3.2	1,268.0
1979	92.5	96.6	105.0	123.2	117.0	114.7	107.6	86.1	72.3	71.9	67.0	63.4	51.7	46.0	33.4	21.7	11.1	6.0	3.3	1,290.4
1980	95.4	96.6	104.9	123.4	121.5	119.1	114.8	90.9	75.1	72.2	69.0	64.4	53.2	48.4	34.8	22.8	11.5	5.9	3.3	1,327.4
1981	98.1	96.7	106.6	122.3	124.8	123.8	121.5	95.8	78.5	72.9	71.2	65.5	55.6	50.3	36.0	24.0	12.2	6.0	3.3	1,365.0
1982	100.8	96.8	106.2	117.6	126.4	126.0	122.3	103.4	81.5	72.7	72.4	65.9	58.4	50.9	37.4	24.7	13.0	5.9	3.2	1,385.5
1983	103.1	96.6	105.3	111.6	126.2	126.2	122.6	108.9	85.1	73.1	72.9	67.2	60.7	50.5	38.9	25.7	13.8	5.8	3.2	1,397.3
1984	105.1	97.7	103.2	107.9	125.8	126.7	124.4	113.1	89.3	74.5	73.1	67.8	63.5	49.9	40.9	26.5	14.5	5.9	3.1	1,412.9
1985	106.1	98.7	100.7	106.5	121.8	126.4	124.8	117.9	92.4	76.0	72.6	69.1	64.0	51.2	42.8	27.4	15.3	6.2	3.1	1,422.9
1986	105.8	99.6	98.5	107.2	115.6	125.3	125.3	121.7	95.4	78.1	72.3	70.5	64.5	53.5	44.1	28.2	15.9	6.5	3.0	1,431.1
1987	106.5	101.1	98.1	107.6	111.4	125.4	126.0	121.4	102.5	80.9	72.4	71.7	65.1	56.5	45.1	29.5	16.8	7.0	3.0	1,447.8
1988	107.9	103.8	98.7	108.1	109.1	126.7	128.1	122.9	108.8	85.1	73.4	72.8	66.7	59.3	45.3	31.3	17.6	7.6	2.9	1,476.1
1989	109.0	106.2	100.6	107.0	109.5	127.9	130.2	125.3	113.7	89.7	75.3	73.7	68.0	62.2	45.2	33.4	18.5	8.1	2.9	1,506.4
1990	109.5	108.3	102.4	105.3	111.1	127.3	132.2	127.3	119.3	93.5	77.5	73.8	69.8	63.0	46.9	35.4	19.4	8.5	2.9	1,533.6
1991	110.2	110.0	104.1	104.1	113.8	125.4	133.8	129.5	123.9	97.2	80.1	74.1	71.8	63.9	49.4	36.6	20.2	8.9	3.0	1,560.0
1992	110.5	111.3	106.2	104.5	115.3	123.4	135.4	131.5	124.2	104.8	83.2	74.6	73.4	64.7	52.1	37.1	21.2	9.3	3.0	1,585.7
1993	110.5	112.5	108.6	105.1	116.0	121.2	136.7	133.3	125.3	110.8	87.4	75.6	74.6	66.3	54.3	37.1	22.4	9.7	3.1	1,610.6
1994	110.6	113.3	110.5	106.7	114.8	120.6	137.3	135.0	127.2	115.3	91.8	77.4	75.3	67.6	56.9	36.9	23.7	10.2	3.2	1,634.1
1995	110.6	113.7	112.2	108.3	113.2	121.5	136.5	136.6	129.0	120.7	95.4	79.5	75.4	69.3	57.7	38.3	25.0	10.6	3.3	1,656.9
1996	110.6	114.3	113.7	109.8	112.0	123.7	134.5	138.2	131.1	125.0	99.1	82.0	75.7	71.1	58.5	40.4	25.8	11.0	3.5	1,679.8
1997	110.7	114.6	114.9	111.8	112.4	125.0	132.3	139.6	133.1	125.3	106.5	85.1	76.1	72.6	59.3	42.6	26.2	11.6	3.7	1,703.4
1998	110.9	114.7	116.2	114.1	113.2	125.8	130.0	141.0	135.1	126.5	112.4	89.2	77.1	73.7	60.7	44.4	26.2	12.3	3.9	1,727.5
1999	111.2	114.9	117.1	116.0	115.0	125.0	129.3	141.8	136.9	128.6	117.1	93.6	78.9	74.4	61.9	46.4	26.2	13.0	4.2	1,751.4
2000	111.6	115.1	117.7	117.8	116.7	123.8	130.3	141.4	138.7	130.6	122.4	97.3	80.9	74.5	63.5	47.1	27.3	13.8	4.5	1,775.1
2001	112.0	115.2	118.6	119.3	118.4	122.9	132.6	139.6	140.5	132.8	126.8	101.0	83.4	74.9	65.2	47.8	28.9	14.2	4.7	1,798.7
2002	112.5	115.4	119.1	120.6	120.4	123.5	134.0	137.6	142.0	135.1	127.2	108.4	86.5	75.3	66.5	48.6	30.5	14.3	5.0	1,822.5
2003	113.3	115.7	119.2	122.0	122.8	124.4	134.9	135.3	143.5	137.2	128.5	114.3	90.6	76.3	67.6	49.8	31.8	14.3	5.4	1,846.8
2004	114.2	116.0	119.5	123.2	124.7	126.3	134.1	134.6	144.5	139.1	130.7	118.9	94.9	78.0	68.2	50.7	33.3	14.4	5.7	1,871.1
2005	115.2	116.4	119.7	124.0	126.5	128.1	133.3	135.5	144.3	141.1	132.9	124.3	98.6	80.0	68.4	52.1	33.9	15.2	6.1	1,895.4
2006	116.3	116.9	119.9	125.0	128.0	129.9	132.4	137.9	142.6	143.0	135.3	128.7	102.3	82.4	68.8	53.5	34.5	16.1	6.3	1,919.9
2007	117.6	117.5	120.2	125.7	129.5	131.9	133.2	139.4	140.6	144.7	137.7	129.1	109.6	85.4	69.2	54.7	35.1	17.0	6.4	1,944.4
2008	118.9	118.2	120.5	126.0	131.0	134.2	134.1	140.2	138.4	146.2	139.9	130.5	115.4	89.4	70.1	55.5	36.1	17.7	6.5	1,969.0
2009	120.4	119.1	120.8	126.3	132.4	136.1	136.0	139.6	137.7	147.3	141.9	132.7	120.0	93.5	71.7	56.0	36.9	18.5	6.6	1,993.4
2010	121.9	120.1	121.2	126.5	133.3	137.8	137.7	138.7	138.5	147.1	143.9	135.0	125.3	97.1	73.6	56.2	38.0	18.8	7.0	2,017.8
2011	123.5	121.2	121.6	126.6	134.5	139.2	139.4	137.8	140.8	145.4	145.9	137.5	129.6	100.8	75.9	56.6	39.1	19.2	7.4	2,042.1

Sources: Forecast -Central Statistics Bureau, Forecast 2/89,
Ministry of Finance and Corporate Relations,
Government of British Columbia.
Estimated-Statistics Canada.

Note: All figures are as of June.

Date: February 1989.

Table 3

British Columbia Female Population by Age
Estimated (1976-88) and Forecast (1989-2011)

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Year	Age Group 0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90+	Total
1976	84.6	94.8	111.7	116.9	111.2	108.4	86.6	70.6	64.5	65.4	68.9	61.6	56.8	44.2	32.6	24.3	16.6	9.6	4.8	1,234.1
1977	84.7	93.8	107.6	117.5	113.2	109.3	93.5	73.5	65.2	65.1	68.0	64.5	58.2	46.7	34.1	24.8	17.1	10.0	5.1	1,251.8
1978	85.3	93.6	103.1	118.3	116.2	111.7	99.4	77.8	66.0	65.8	67.2	67.3	58.9	49.0	36.1	25.6	17.5	10.3	5.5	1,274.3
1979	87.5	92.1	100.1	118.4	118.5	115.1	104.6	82.5	67.9	65.6	66.8	70.0	59.3	51.9	37.8	26.6	18.0	10.4	5.8	1,299.1
1980	90.4	92.2	100.0	118.3	122.7	120.4	112.1	87.5	70.9	66.2	67.3	71.0	61.4	55.2	40.1	27.8	18.4	10.9	6.1	1,338.7
1981	93.1	92.3	101.5	117.0	126.5	125.3	119.2	92.0	74.8	67.1	68.4	71.1	64.6	57.7	42.5	29.2	19.2	11.3	6.5	1,379.2
1982	96.2	92.1	101.1	112.7	126.7	128.5	120.5	99.9	77.9	68.1	68.4	70.5	67.3	59.1	44.6	30.6	19.6	11.6	6.8	1,402.2
1983	98.1	91.7	100.3	107.0	125.4	129.7	121.8	105.4	81.7	68.9	68.9	70.0	70.0	59.4	46.8	32.2	20.3	11.8	7.0	1,416.5
1984	100.0	93.0	98.4	103.3	124.5	130.5	124.2	110.4	85.9	70.6	68.4	69.6	72.5	59.5	49.6	33.7	21.3	12.1	7.2	1,434.7
1985	100.4	93.8	96.3	101.5	120.4	130.4	125.8	115.9	89.4	72.5	68.0	69.3	72.6	61.2	52.3	35.3	22.2	12.3	7.5	1,447.2
1986	99.5	94.8	94.0	102.1	114.6	129.2	127.7	120.3	92.4	75.2	68.1	69.5	71.9	64.2	54.0	37.1	23.2	12.7	7.6	1,458.0
1987	99.9	96.4	93.4	102.4	110.2	128.5	130.0	120.6	100.0	78.3	69.4	69.7	71.1	67.4	55.7	39.3	24.4	13.2	7.8	1,477.8
1988	101.2	98.7	93.6	103.2	107.7	129.1	132.8	123.1	106.3	82.9	70.7	70.9	71.0	70.4	56.8	41.7	26.0	13.8	8.0	1,507.9
1989	102.3	100.9	95.5	102.3	107.3	130.0	135.2	126.3	112.1	87.9	73.2	71.2	71.1	73.0	57.5	44.9	27.5	14.6	8.0	1,540.8
1990	103.4	102.4	97.0	101.2	108.4	128.8	137.4	129.2	118.4	92.2	75.8	71.6	71.6	73.3	59.8	47.8	29.2	15.3	8.1	1,571.0
1991	104.3	103.6	98.8	99.7	111.2	126.7	138.7	132.7	123.5	95.9	79.4	72.5	72.6	73.0	62.9	49.7	30.9	16.0	8.2	1,600.3
1992	104.9	104.6	100.9	100.0	112.7	124.2	139.3	136.0	124.5	104.0	82.9	74.1	73.2	72.7	66.1	51.0	32.7	16.7	8.3	1,629.0
1993	105.2	105.8	103.0	100.4	113.9	121.7	139.9	138.5	126.7	110.4	87.5	75.5	74.4	72.7	68.8	51.7	34.6	17.6	8.5	1,656.9
1994	105.3	106.5	104.8	102.0	113.0	120.5	140.1	140.4	129.5	115.9	92.4	78.0	74.7	72.8	71.2	52.1	36.9	18.5	8.7	1,683.4
1995	105.3	107.5	106.0	103.3	112.0	121.0	138.7	142.1	132.3	122.0	96.6	80.6	75.1	73.3	71.5	54.2	39.1	19.6	8.9	1,709.2
1996	105.3	108.3	106.9	104.9	110.6	123.2	136.2	143.3	135.5	127.1	100.3	84.1	76.0	74.2	71.4	57.0	40.5	20.7	9.3	1,734.9
1997	105.4	108.9	107.9	106.9	111.0	124.5	133.5	143.9	138.8	128.0	108.5	87.6	77.5	74.8	71.1	59.9	41.6	21.9	9.6	1,761.2
1998	105.6	109.2	109.1	108.9	111.5	125.7	130.8	144.6	141.4	130.2	114.9	92.3	78.9	76.0	71.2	62.3	42.2	23.2	10.0	1,787.9
1999	105.9	109.4	110.1	110.8	113.3	125.1	129.5	144.9	143.3	133.2	120.5	97.1	81.3	76.3	71.4	64.4	42.6	24.8	10.5	1,814.5
2000	106.2	109.6	111.2	112.0	114.8	124.5	129.9	143.8	145.2	136.1	126.7	101.4	83.9	76.7	71.9	64.8	44.5	26.3	11.0	1,840.5
2001	106.6	109.7	112.2	113.1	116.5	123.4	132.2	141.5	146.6	139.5	131.9	105.3	87.3	77.6	72.8	64.8	46.9	27.2	11.6	1,866.6
2002	107.1	109.9	112.9	114.1	118.5	124.0	133.5	138.9	147.3	142.9	132.9	113.5	90.8	79.0	73.4	64.6	49.3	27.8	12.2	1,892.7
2003	107.8	110.2	113.3	115.5	120.7	124.6	134.6	136.2	148.1	145.6	135.1	120.0	95.5	80.3	74.5	64.8	51.3	28.2	12.9	1,919.2
2004	108.7	110.5	113.6	116.6	122.6	126.5	134.2	134.7	148.5	147.6	138.2	125.7	100.3	82.7	74.8	65.0	53.1	28.6	13.7	1,945.7
2005	109.7	110.9	113.8	117.9	123.9	128.1	133.7	135.1	147.5	149.6	141.3	131.9	104.6	85.2	75.3	65.6	53.5	30.0	14.5	1,972.3
2006	110.8	111.3	114.0	119.1	125.1	130.0	132.8	137.3	145.4	151.2	144.7	137.1	108.5	88.6	76.1	66.4	53.7	31.8	15.1	1,998.8
2007	111.9	111.9	114.2	120.0	126.3	132.0	133.5	138.7	142.8	151.9	148.3	138.2	116.8	92.0	77.5	67.0	53.6	33.4	15.5	2,025.5
2008	113.2	112.6	114.5	120.5	127.7	134.1	134.2	139.8	140.0	152.8	151.1	140.5	123.2	96.6	78.7	68.1	53.8	34.7	15.9	2,052.1
2009	114.6	113.4	114.9	120.8	129.0	136.0	136.1	139.4	138.5	153.2	153.2	143.6	128.9	101.3	81.0	68.3	54.1	35.8	16.4	2,078.7
2010	116.1	114.4	115.2	121.0	130.5	137.3	137.7	138.9	138.7	152.3	155.2	146.8	135.0	105.6	83.4	68.8	54.7	36.2	17.4	2,105.1
2011	117.6	115.4	115.6	121.2	131.7	138.4	139.5	138.0	140.8	150.0	156.8	150.3	140.1	109.5	86.6	69.6	55.5	36.3	18.4	2,131.4

Sources: Forecast -Central Statistics Bureau, Forecast 2/89,
Ministry of Finance and Corporate Relations,
Government of British Columbia.
Estimated-Statistics Canada.

Note: All figures are as of June.

Date: February 1989.

Table 4

British Columbia Population Sex Ratios
Estimated (1976-88) and Forecast (1989-2011)

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Year	Age Group 0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90+	Total
1976	104.7	104.6	104.0	103.5	99.2	101.9	104.3	105.0	109.6	105.8	94.6	90.1	91.4	92.1	93.3	76.1	66.9	64.6	64.6	99.9
1977	105.2	104.9	104.4	103.6	98.9	101.1	103.9	104.9	107.8	108.0	96.0	90.2	90.0	90.6	91.8	78.6	64.3	62.0	60.8	99.7
1978	105.9	104.7	104.7	103.7	98.6	100.4	103.5	104.5	107.3	108.2	98.7	90.0	88.5	89.6	89.8	80.5	62.3	60.2	58.2	99.5
1979	105.7	104.9	104.9	104.1	98.7	99.7	102.9	104.4	106.5	109.6	100.3	90.6	87.2	88.6	88.4	81.6	61.7	57.7	56.9	99.3
1980	105.5	104.8	104.9	104.3	99.0	98.9	102.4	103.9	105.9	109.1	102.5	90.7	86.6	87.7	86.8	82.0	62.5	54.1	54.1	99.2
1981	105.3	104.7	105.0	104.5	98.7	98.8	101.9	104.1	104.9	108.7	104.1	92.1	86.2	87.3	84.6	82.3	63.8	53.1	50.1	99.0
1982	104.8	105.1	105.0	104.3	99.8	98.1	101.5	103.5	104.6	106.8	105.8	93.5	86.8	86.1	83.9	80.7	66.3	50.9	47.1	98.8
1983	105.1	105.3	105.0	104.3	100.6	97.3	100.7	103.3	104.2	106.1	105.8	96.0	86.7	85.0	85.1	79.8	68.0	49.2	45.7	98.6
1984	105.1	105.1	104.9	104.5	101.0	97.1	100.2	102.4	104.0	105.5	106.9	97.4	87.6	83.9	82.5	78.6	68.1	48.8	43.1	98.5
1985	105.7	105.2	104.6	104.9	101.2	96.9	99.2	101.7	103.4	104.8	106.8	99.7	88.2	83.7	81.8	77.6	68.9	50.4	41.3	98.3
1986	106.3	105.1	104.8	105.0	100.9	97.0	98.1	101.2	103.2	103.9	106.2	101.4	89.7	83.3	81.7	76.0	68.5	51.2	39.5	98.2
1987	106.6	104.9	105.0	105.1	101.1	97.6	96.9	100.7	102.5	103.3	104.3	102.9	91.6	83.8	81.0	75.1	68.9	53.0	38.5	98.0
1988	106.6	105.2	105.4	104.7	101.4	98.1	96.4	99.9	102.3	102.7	103.8	102.6	93.9	84.3	79.7	75.1	67.8	54.9	36.4	97.9
1989	106.6	105.2	105.3	104.6	102.0	98.4	96.3	99.2	101.4	102.1	102.9	103.5	95.6	85.3	78.7	74.3	67.3	55.3	35.6	97.8
1990	105.9	105.8	105.5	104.1	102.5	98.9	96.2	98.5	100.8	101.5	102.2	103.0	97.4	86.0	78.4	74.0	66.4	55.6	36.0	97.6
1991	105.6	106.2	105.4	104.3	102.3	99.0	96.5	97.6	100.3	101.4	100.9	102.2	99.0	87.5	78.4	73.6	65.4	55.7	35.8	97.5
1992	105.3	106.4	105.2	104.5	102.3	99.3	97.2	96.7	99.7	100.7	100.5	100.7	100.3	89.0	78.8	72.8	64.8	56.0	35.9	97.3
1993	105.0	106.4	105.5	104.7	101.8	99.6	97.7	96.3	98.9	100.4	99.8	100.1	100.2	91.2	79.0	71.7	64.7	55.2	36.2	97.2
1994	105.0	106.4	105.4	104.7	101.6	100.1	98.0	96.1	98.2	99.5	99.3	99.3	100.8	92.7	79.9	70.8	64.2	54.8	36.5	97.1
1995	105.0	105.8	105.9	104.8	101.1	100.4	98.5	96.1	97.5	98.9	98.8	98.6	100.3	94.4	80.6	70.7	64.0	54.2	37.3	96.9
1996	105.0	105.6	106.3	104.7	101.2	100.4	98.7	96.4	96.7	98.4	98.7	97.6	99.6	95.8	81.9	70.8	63.7	53.4	37.8	96.8
1997	105.0	105.3	106.5	104.6	101.3	100.4	99.0	97.1	95.9	97.9	98.2	97.2	98.2	97.0	83.4	71.1	63.0	53.0	38.7	96.7
1998	105.0	105.0	106.5	104.8	101.5	100.1	99.4	97.5	95.5	97.1	97.9	96.7	97.8	97.0	85.3	71.3	62.1	53.0	39.2	96.6
1999	105.0	105.0	106.4	104.7	101.5	99.9	99.9	97.9	95.5	96.5	97.1	96.3	97.0	97.5	86.7	72.0	61.4	52.6	39.8	96.5
2000	105.0	105.0	105.9	105.2	101.7	99.5	100.3	98.4	95.5	95.9	96.6	95.9	96.4	97.1	88.3	72.6	61.5	52.5	40.6	96.4
2001	105.0	105.0	105.7	105.5	101.6	99.6	100.3	98.6	95.8	95.3	96.2	95.9	95.5	96.5	89.6	73.8	61.6	52.1	40.9	96.4
2002	105.0	105.0	105.5	105.6	101.6	99.6	100.4	99.0	96.4	94.6	95.7	95.5	95.2	95.3	90.7	75.1	61.9	51.6	41.4	96.3
2003	105.0	105.0	105.2	105.6	101.8	99.8	100.2	99.4	96.9	94.3	95.1	95.3	94.9	94.9	90.7	76.9	62.1	50.8	41.8	96.2
2004	105.0	105.0	105.2	105.6	101.8	99.8	99.9	99.9	97.3	94.2	94.6	94.6	94.6	94.3	91.2	78.1	62.7	50.3	41.3	96.2
2005	105.0	105.0	105.2	105.1	102.1	100.0	99.6	100.3	97.8	94.3	94.1	94.2	94.2	93.8	90.8	79.5	63.3	50.5	41.9	96.1
2006	105.0	105.0	105.2	105.0	102.4	99.9	99.7	100.4	98.1	94.6	93.5	93.8	94.2	93.1	90.3	80.6	64.4	50.7	41.6	96.1
2007	105.0	105.0	105.2	104.7	102.6	99.9	99.7	100.5	98.5	95.2	92.9	93.5	93.9	92.8	89.4	81.6	65.5	51.0	41.3	96.0
2008	105.0	105.0	105.2	104.5	102.6	100.1	99.9	100.3	98.9	95.7	92.6	92.9	93.7	92.5	89.1	81.6	67.1	51.0	40.8	95.9
2009	105.0	105.0	105.2	104.5	102.6	100.1	99.9	100.1	99.4	96.1	92.6	92.4	93.2	92.3	88.6	82.0	68.1	51.5	40.3	95.9
2010	105.0	105.0	105.2	104.5	102.2	100.4	100.0	99.8	99.9	96.6	92.7	92.0	92.8	92.0	88.2	81.7	69.3	52.1	40.3	95.9
2011	105.0	105.0	105.2	104.5	102.1	100.6	100.0	99.9	100.0	96.9	93.1	91.5	92.5	92.0	87.6	81.3	70.4	53.0	40.0	95.8

Sources: Forecast -Central Statistics Bureau, Forecast 2/89,
Ministry of Finance and Corporate Relations,
Government of British Columbia.
Estimated-Statistics Canada.

Note: All figures are as of June.
Sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females

Date: February 1989.

Table 5

British Columbia Population Distribution by Age
Estimated (1976-88) and Forecast (1989-2011)

(%)

Year	Age Group 0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90+	Total
1976	7.2	8.0	9.4	9.8	8.9	9.0	7.3	6.0	5.7	5.6	5.3	4.5	4.2	3.3	2.5	1.5	0.9	0.5	0.3	100.0
1977	7.1	7.9	9.0	9.8	9.0	8.9	7.8	6.2	5.6	5.6	5.2	4.7	4.2	3.4	2.5	1.6	0.9	0.5	0.2	100.0
1978	7.1	7.7	8.5	9.7	9.0	8.8	8.1	6.4	5.6	5.6	5.2	4.8	4.1	3.5	2.6	1.6	0.9	0.5	0.3	100.0
1979	7.2	7.5	8.1	9.5	9.1	8.9	8.3	6.7	5.6	5.6	5.2	4.9	4.0	3.6	2.6	1.7	0.9	0.5	0.3	100.0
1980	7.2	7.3	7.9	9.3	9.2	9.0	8.6	6.8	5.7	5.4	5.2	4.9	4.0	3.6	2.6	1.7	0.9	0.4	0.2	100.0
1981	7.2	7.1	7.8	9.0	9.1	9.1	8.9	7.0	5.8	5.3	5.2	4.8	4.1	3.7	2.6	1.8	0.9	0.4	0.2	100.0
1982	7.3	7.0	7.7	8.5	9.1	9.1	8.8	7.5	5.9	5.2	5.2	4.8	4.2	3.7	2.7	1.8	0.9	0.4	0.2	100.0
1983	7.4	6.9	7.5	8.0	9.0	9.0	8.8	7.8	6.1	5.2	5.2	4.8	4.3	3.6	2.8	1.8	1.0	0.4	0.2	100.0
1984	7.4	6.9	7.3	7.6	8.9	9.0	8.8	8.0	6.3	5.3	5.2	4.8	4.5	3.5	2.9	1.9	1.0	0.4	0.2	100.0
1985	7.5	6.9	7.1	7.5	8.6	8.9	8.8	8.3	6.5	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.5	3.6	3.0	1.9	1.1	0.4	0.2	100.0
1986	7.4	7.0	6.9	7.5	8.1	8.8	8.8	8.5	6.7	5.5	5.1	4.9	4.5	3.7	3.1	2.0	1.1	0.5	0.2	100.0
1987	7.4	7.0	6.8	7.4	7.7	8.7	8.7	8.4	7.1	5.6	5.0	5.0	4.5	3.9	3.1	2.0	1.2	0.5	0.2	100.0
1988	7.3	7.0	6.7	7.3	7.4	8.6	8.7	8.3	7.4	5.8	5.0	4.9	4.5	4.0	3.1	2.1	1.2	0.5	0.2	100.0
1989	6.9	6.8	6.4	6.9	7.1	8.5	8.7	8.3	7.4	5.8	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.4	3.4	2.6	1.5	0.7	0.4	100.0
1990	6.9	6.8	6.4	6.7	7.1	8.3	8.7	8.3	7.7	6.0	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.4	3.4	2.7	1.6	0.8	0.4	100.0
1991	6.8	6.8	6.4	6.4	7.1	8.0	8.6	8.3	7.8	6.1	5.0	4.6	4.6	4.3	3.6	2.7	1.6	0.8	0.4	100.0
1992	6.7	6.7	6.4	6.4	7.1	7.7	8.5	8.3	7.7	6.5	5.2	4.6	4.6	4.3	3.7	2.7	1.7	0.8	0.4	100.0
1993	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.3	7.0	7.4	8.5	8.3	7.7	6.8	5.4	4.6	4.6	4.3	3.8	2.7	1.7	0.8	0.4	100.0
1994	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.9	7.3	8.4	8.3	7.7	7.0	5.6	4.7	4.5	4.2	3.9	2.7	1.8	0.9	0.4	100.0
1995	6.4	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.7	7.2	8.2	8.3	7.8	7.2	5.7	4.8	4.5	4.2	3.8	2.7	1.9	0.9	0.4	100.0
1996	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.5	7.2	7.9	8.2	7.8	7.4	5.8	4.9	4.4	4.3	3.8	2.9	1.9	0.9	0.4	100.0
1997	6.2	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.5	7.2	7.7	8.2	7.8	7.3	6.2	5.0	4.4	4.3	3.8	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.4	100.0
1998	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.4	7.2	7.4	8.1	7.9	7.3	6.5	5.2	4.4	4.3	3.8	3.0	1.9	1.0	0.4	100.0
1999	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	7.0	7.3	8.0	7.9	7.3	6.7	5.3	4.5	4.2	3.7	3.1	1.9	1.1	0.4	100.0
2000	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.9	7.2	7.9	7.9	7.4	6.9	5.5	4.6	4.2	3.7	3.1	2.0	1.1	0.4	100.0
2001	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.7	7.2	7.7	7.8	7.4	7.1	5.6	4.7	4.2	3.8	3.1	2.1	1.1	0.4	100.0
2002	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.7	7.2	7.4	7.8	7.5	7.0	6.0	4.8	4.2	3.8	3.0	2.1	1.1	0.5	100.0
2003	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.6	7.2	7.2	7.7	7.5	7.0	6.2	4.9	4.2	3.8	3.0	2.2	1.1	0.5	100.0
2004	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.6	7.0	7.1	7.7	7.5	7.0	6.4	5.1	4.2	3.7	3.0	2.3	1.1	0.5	100.0
2005	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.9	7.0	7.5	7.5	7.1	6.6	5.3	4.3	3.7	3.0	2.3	1.2	0.5	100.0
2006	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.6	6.8	7.0	7.3	7.5	7.1	6.8	5.4	4.4	3.7	3.1	2.3	1.2	0.5	100.0
2007	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.7	7.0	7.1	7.5	7.2	6.7	5.7	4.5	3.7	3.1	2.2	1.3	0.6	100.0
2008	5.8	5.7	5.8	6.1	6.4	6.7	6.7	7.0	6.9	7.4	7.2	6.7	5.9	4.6	3.7	3.1	2.2	1.3	0.6	100.0
2009	5.8	5.7	5.8	6.1	6.4	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.8	7.4	7.2	6.8	6.1	4.8	3.7	3.1	2.2	1.3	0.6	100.0
2010	5.8	5.7	5.7	6.0	6.4	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	7.3	7.3	6.8	6.3	4.9	3.8	3.0	2.2	1.3	0.6	100.0
2011	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.9	6.4	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.7	7.1	7.3	6.9	6.5	5.0	3.9	3.0	2.3	1.3	0.6	100.0

Sources: Forecast -Central Statistics Bureau, Forecast 2/89,
Ministry of Finance and Corporate Relations,
Government of British Columbia.
Estimated-Statistics Canada.

Note: All figures are as of June.

Date: February 1989.

Table 6

British Columbia Male Population Distribution by Age
Estimated (1976-88) and Forecast (1989-2011)

(%)

Year	Age Group 0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90+	Total
1976	6.9	7.7	9.1	9.5	9.0	8.8	7.0	5.7	5.2	5.3	5.6	5.0	4.6	3.6	2.6	2.0	1.3	0.8	0.4	100.0
1977	6.8	7.5	8.6	9.4	9.0	8.7	7.5	5.9	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.2	4.6	3.7	2.7	2.0	1.4	0.8	0.4	100.0
1978	6.7	7.3	8.1	9.3	9.1	8.8	7.8	6.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	4.6	3.8	2.8	2.0	1.4	0.8	0.4	100.0
1979	6.7	7.1	7.7	9.1	9.1	8.9	8.1	6.4	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.4	4.6	4.0	2.9	2.0	1.4	0.8	0.4	100.0
1980	6.8	6.9	7.5	8.8	9.2	9.0	8.4	6.5	5.3	4.9	5.0	5.3	4.6	4.1	3.0	2.1	1.4	0.8	0.5	100.0
1981	6.8	6.7	7.4	8.5	9.2	9.1	8.6	6.7	5.4	4.9	5.0	5.2	4.7	4.2	3.1	2.1	1.4	0.8	0.5	100.0
1982	6.9	6.6	7.2	8.0	9.0	9.2	8.6	7.1	5.6	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.2	3.2	2.2	1.4	0.8	0.5	100.0
1983	6.9	6.5	7.1	7.6	8.9	9.2	8.6	7.4	5.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.2	3.3	2.3	1.4	0.8	0.5	100.0
1984	7.0	6.5	6.9	7.2	8.7	9.1	8.7	7.7	6.0	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.1	4.1	3.5	2.3	1.5	0.8	0.5	100.0
1985	6.9	6.5	6.7	7.0	8.3	9.0	8.7	8.0	6.2	5.0	4.7	4.8	5.0	4.2	3.6	2.4	1.5	0.8	0.5	100.0
1986	6.8	6.5	6.4	7.0	7.9	8.9	8.8	8.3	6.3	5.2	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.4	3.7	2.5	1.6	0.9	0.5	100.0
1987	6.8	6.5	6.3	6.9	7.5	8.7	8.8	8.2	6.8	5.3	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.6	3.8	2.7	1.7	0.9	0.5	100.0
1988	6.7	6.5	6.2	6.8	7.1	8.6	8.8	8.2	7.1	5.5	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	3.8	2.8	1.7	0.9	0.5	100.0
1989	7.2	7.1	6.7	7.1	7.3	8.5	8.6	8.3	7.5	6.0	5.0	4.9	4.5	4.1	3.0	2.2	1.2	0.5	0.2	100.0
1990	7.1	7.1	6.7	6.9	7.2	8.3	8.6	8.3	7.8	6.1	5.1	4.8	4.6	4.1	3.1	2.3	1.3	0.6	0.2	100.0
1991	7.1	7.1	6.7	6.7	7.3	8.0	8.6	8.3	7.9	6.2	5.1	4.7	4.6	4.1	3.2	2.3	1.3	0.6	0.2	100.0
1992	7.0	7.0	6.7	6.6	7.3	7.8	8.5	8.3	7.8	6.6	5.2	4.7	4.6	4.1	3.3	2.3	1.3	0.6	0.2	100.0
1993	6.9	7.0	6.7	6.5	7.2	7.5	8.5	8.3	7.8	6.9	5.4	4.7	4.6	4.1	3.4	2.3	1.4	0.6	0.2	100.0
1994	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.5	7.0	7.4	8.4	8.3	7.8	7.1	5.6	4.7	4.6	4.1	3.5	2.3	1.4	0.6	0.2	100.0
1995	6.7	6.9	6.8	6.5	6.8	7.3	8.2	8.2	7.8	7.3	5.8	4.8	4.6	4.2	3.5	2.3	1.5	0.6	0.2	100.0
1996	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.5	6.7	7.4	8.0	8.2	7.8	7.4	5.9	4.9	4.5	4.2	3.5	2.4	1.5	0.7	0.2	100.0
1997	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.6	7.3	7.8	8.2	7.8	7.4	6.3	5.0	4.5	4.3	3.5	2.5	1.5	0.7	0.2	100.0
1998	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.6	7.3	7.5	8.2	7.8	7.3	6.5	5.2	4.5	4.3	3.5	2.6	1.5	0.7	0.2	100.0
1999	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.6	7.1	7.4	8.1	7.8	7.3	6.7	5.3	4.5	4.2	3.5	2.6	1.5	0.7	0.2	100.0
2000	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	7.0	7.3	8.0	7.8	7.4	6.9	5.5	4.6	4.2	3.6	2.7	1.5	0.8	0.3	100.0
2001	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.8	7.4	7.8	7.8	7.4	7.1	5.6	4.6	4.2	3.6	2.7	1.6	0.8	0.3	100.0
2002	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.8	7.4	7.5	7.8	7.4	7.0	5.9	4.7	4.1	3.7	2.7	1.7	0.8	0.3	100.0
2003	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.7	7.3	7.3	7.8	7.4	7.0	6.2	4.9	4.1	3.7	2.7	1.7	0.8	0.3	100.0
2004	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.8	7.2	7.2	7.7	7.4	7.0	6.4	5.1	4.2	3.6	2.7	1.8	0.8	0.3	100.0
2005	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.8	7.0	7.2	7.6	7.4	7.0	6.6	5.2	4.2	3.6	2.7	1.8	0.8	0.3	100.0
2006	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.0	6.7	5.3	4.3	3.6	2.8	1.8	0.8	0.3	100.0
2007	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.8	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.1	6.6	5.6	4.4	3.6	2.8	1.8	0.9	0.3	100.0
2008	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.4	6.7	6.8	6.8	7.1	7.0	7.4	7.1	6.6	5.9	4.5	3.6	2.8	1.8	0.9	0.3	100.0
2009	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.6	6.8	6.8	7.0	6.9	7.4	7.1	6.7	6.0	4.7	3.6	2.8	1.9	0.9	0.3	100.0
2010	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.3	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.3	7.1	6.7	6.2	4.8	3.6	2.8	1.9	0.9	0.3	100.0
2011	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.1	6.7	6.3	4.9	3.7	2.8	1.9	0.9	0.4	100.0

Sources: Forecast -Central Statistics Bureau, Forecast 2/89,
Ministry of Finance and Corporate Relations,
Government of British Columbia.
Estimated-Statistics Canada.

Note: All figures are as of June.

Date: February 1989.

Table 7

British Columbia Female Population Distribution by Age
Estimated (1976-88) and Forecast (1989-2011)

(%)

Year	Age Group 0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90+	Total
1976	7.0	7.9	9.2	9.6	9.0	8.9	7.2	5.9	5.5	5.5	5.4	4.7	4.4	3.4	2.6	1.7	1.1	0.6	0.3	100.0
1977	7.0	7.7	8.8	9.6	9.0	8.8	7.6	6.0	5.4	5.4	5.3	4.9	4.4	3.5	2.6	1.8	1.1	0.6	0.3	100.0
1978	6.9	7.6	8.3	9.5	9.1	8.8	8.0	6.3	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.4	3.6	2.7	1.8	1.1	0.6	0.3	100.0
1979	7.0	7.3	7.9	9.3	9.1	8.8	8.2	6.5	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.1	4.3	3.8	2.8	1.9	1.1	0.6	0.4	100.0
1980	7.0	7.1	7.7	9.1	9.2	9.0	8.5	6.7	5.5	5.2	5.1	5.1	4.3	3.9	2.8	1.9	1.1	0.6	0.4	100.0
1981	7.0	6.9	7.6	8.7	9.2	9.1	8.8	6.8	5.6	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.4	3.9	2.9	1.9	1.1	0.6	0.4	100.0
1982	7.1	6.8	7.4	8.3	9.1	9.1	8.7	7.3	5.7	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.5	3.9	2.9	2.0	1.2	0.6	0.4	100.0
1983	7.2	6.7	7.3	7.8	8.9	9.1	8.7	7.6	5.9	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.6	3.9	3.0	2.1	1.2	0.6	0.4	100.0
1984	7.2	6.7	7.1	7.4	8.8	9.0	8.7	7.8	6.2	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.8	3.8	3.2	2.1	1.3	0.6	0.4	100.0
1985	7.2	6.7	6.9	7.2	8.4	8.9	8.7	8.1	6.3	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.8	3.9	3.3	2.2	1.3	0.6	0.4	100.0
1986	7.1	6.7	6.7	7.2	8.0	8.8	8.8	8.4	6.5	5.3	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.1	3.4	2.3	1.4	0.7	0.4	100.0
1987	7.1	6.8	6.5	7.2	7.6	8.7	8.8	8.3	6.9	5.4	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.2	3.4	2.4	1.4	0.7	0.4	100.0
1988	7.0	6.8	6.4	7.1	7.3	8.6	8.7	8.2	7.2	5.6	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.3	3.4	2.4	1.5	0.7	0.4	100.0
1989	6.6	6.6	6.2	6.6	7.0	8.4	8.8	8.2	7.3	5.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.7	3.7	2.9	1.8	0.9	0.5	100.0
1990	6.6	6.5	6.2	6.4	6.9	8.2	8.7	8.2	7.5	5.9	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.7	3.8	3.0	1.9	1.0	0.5	100.0
1991	6.5	6.5	6.2	6.2	6.9	7.9	8.7	8.3	7.7	6.0	5.0	4.5	4.5	4.6	3.9	3.1	1.9	1.0	0.5	100.0
1992	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.9	7.6	8.6	8.3	7.6	6.4	5.1	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.1	3.1	2.0	1.0	0.5	100.0
1993	6.3	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.9	7.3	8.4	8.4	7.6	6.7	5.3	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.2	3.1	2.1	1.1	0.5	100.0
1994	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.7	7.2	8.3	8.3	7.7	6.9	5.5	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.2	3.1	2.2	1.1	0.5	100.0
1995	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.0	6.6	7.1	8.1	8.3	7.7	7.1	5.7	4.7	4.4	4.3	4.2	3.2	2.3	1.1	0.5	100.0
1996	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.0	6.4	7.1	7.9	8.3	7.8	7.3	5.8	4.8	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.3	2.3	1.2	0.5	100.0
1997	6.0	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.3	7.1	7.6	8.2	7.9	7.3	6.2	5.0	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.4	2.4	1.2	0.5	100.0
1998	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2	7.0	7.3	8.1	7.9	7.3	6.4	5.2	4.4	4.3	4.0	3.5	2.4	1.3	0.6	100.0
1999	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.9	7.1	8.0	7.9	7.3	6.6	5.4	4.5	4.2	3.9	3.6	2.3	1.4	0.6	100.0
2000	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.8	7.1	7.8	7.9	7.4	6.9	5.5	4.6	4.2	3.9	3.5	2.4	1.4	0 6	100.0
2001	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.6	7.1	7.6	7.9	7.5	7.1	5.6	4.7	4.2	3.9	3.5	2.5	1.5	0.6	100.0
2002	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.3	6.6	7.1	7.3	7.8	7.5	7.0	6.0	4.8	4.2	3.9	3.4	2.6	1.5	0.6	100.0
2003	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.3	6.5	7.0	7.1	7.7	7.6	7.0	6.2	5.0	4.2	3.9	3.4	2.7	1.5	0.7	100.0
2004	5.6	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.9	6.9	7.6	7.6	7.1	6.5	5.2	4.2	3.8	3.3	2.7	1.5	0.7	100.0
2005	5.6	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.8	6.8	7.5	7.6	7.2	6.7	5.3	4.3	3.8	3.3	2.7	1.5	0.7	100.0
2006	5.5	5.6	5.7	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.9	7.3	7.6	7.2	6.9	5.4	4.4	3.8	3.3	2.7	1.6	0.8	100.0
2007	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.9	6.2	6.5	6.6	6.8	7.0	7.5	7.3	6.8	5.8	4.5	3.8	3.3	2.6	1.7	0.8	100.0
2008	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.9	6.2	6.5	6.5	6.8	6.8	7.4	7.4	6.8	6.0	4.7	3.8	3.3	2.6	1.7	0.8	100.0
2009	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.8	6.2	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.7	7.4	7.4	6.9	6.2	4.9	3.9	3.3	2.6	1.7	0.8	100.0
2010	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.7	6.2	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	7.2	7.4	7.0	6.4	5.0	4.0	3.3	2.6	1.7	0.8	100.0
2011	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.7	6.2	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.6	7.0	7.4	7.1	6.6	5.1	4.1	3.3	2.6	1.7	0.9	100.0

Sources: Forecast -Central Statistics Bureau, Forecast 2/89,
Ministry of Finance and Corporate Relations,
Government of British Columbia.
Estimated-Statistics Canada.

Note: All figures are as of June.

Date: February 1989.

Table 8

British Columbia Population Forecast 2/89

-- Summary Statistics --

Year	Total Population (000')	Median Age	Sex Ratio	Median Age at Death	TFR	Child Dependency	Elderly Dependency	Total Dependency
1961	1,629.1	29.8	105.6	72.7	3,827	0.534	0.173	0.707
1962	1,660.0	29.6	103.5	72.9	3,740	0.535	0.172	0.707
1963	1,699.0	29.3	103.4	72.9	3,670	0.534	0.170	0.704
1964	1,745.0	29.0	103.0	73.7	3,433	0.526	0.167	0.693
1965	1,797.0	28.6	102.8	73.3	3,104	0.519	0.163	0.682
1966	1,873.7	28.3	102.5	73.8	2,778	0.512	0.159	0.672
1967	1,945.0	28.0	102.3	73.0	2,584	0.499	0.155	0.654
1968	2,003.0	27.9	102.0	73.2	2,447	0.486	0.152	0.638
1969	2,060.0	27.9	101.6	73.4	2,436	0.473	0.151	0.624
1970	2,128.0	27.8	101.5	72.5	2,380	0.460	0.150	0.610
1971	2,184.6	27.9	101.5	72.5	2,285	0.445	0.150	0.595
1972	2,241.4	28.1	101.2	72.8	2,045	0.430	0.149	0.579
1973	2,302.4	28.3	100.8	72.4	1,954	0.414	0.148	0.562
1974	2,375.7	28.4	100.5	72.0	1,845	0.397	0.147	0.544
1975	2,433.2	28.7	100.2	72.1	1,830	0.381	0.147	0.528
1976	2,466.6	29.1	99.9	72.6	1,759	0.365	0.149	0.514
1977	2,499.4	29.5	99.7	72.2	1,717	0.353	0.151	0.504
1978	2,542.3	29.9	99.5	72.5	1,697	0.340	0.153	0.493
1979	2,589.4	30.3	99.3	72.5	1,704	0.330	0.156	0.486
1980	2,666.0	30.6	99.2	72.8	1,683	0.322	0.159	0.481
1981	2,744.2	30.9	99.0	73.0	1,688	0.317	0.160	0.477
1982	2,787.7	31.3	98.8	73.5	1,738	0.314	0.163	0.477
1983	2,813.8	31.7	98.6	73.9	1,707	0.313	0.166	0.478
1984	2,847.7	32.1	98.5	74.1	1,742	0.310	0.168	0.478
1985	2,870.1	32.6	98.3	74.5	1,760	0.308	0.174	0.482
1986	2,889.0	33.1	98.2	75.0	1,725	0.304	0.180	0.484
1987	2,925.7	33.5	98.0	75.1	1,716	0.303	0.186	0.489
1988	2,984.0	33.9	97.9	75.6	1,702	0.302	0.190	0.492
1989	3,047.2	34.2	97.8	75.3	1,712	0.302	0.194	0.496
1990	3,104.6	34.6	97.6	76.0	1,709	0.301	0.198	0.498
1991	3,160.3	34.9	97.5	76.5	1,708	0.300	0.201	0.500
1992	3,214.7	35.3	97.3	77.0	1,708	0.298	0.203	0.501
1993	3,267.5	35.6	97.2	77.2	1,709	0.297	0.205	0.502
1994	3,317.4	36.0	97.1	77.3	1,711	0.295	0.208	0.503
1995	3,366.1	36.3	96.9	77.4	1,712	0.293	0.210	0.503
1996	3,414.7	36.6	96.8	77.5	1,715	0.290	0.213	0.503
1997	3,464.6	37.0	96.7	77.6	1,718	0.287	0.214	0.501
1998	3,515.4	37.3	96.6	77.9	1,721	0.284	0.216	0.500
1999	3,565.9	37.6	96.5	78.1	1,725	0.281	0.217	0.498
2000	3,615.6	37.9	96.4	78.3	1,729	0.278	0.217	0.495
2001	3,665.3	38.3	96.4	78.5	1,733	0.275	0.219	0.493
2002	3,715.3	38.6	96.3	78.7	1,738	0.272	0.219	0.491
2003	3,766.0	38.8	96.2	78.8	1,743	0.269	0.220	0.489
2004	3,816.7	39.1	96.2	79.0	1,748	0.266	0.221	0.487
2005	3,867.7	39.3	96.1	79.1	1,754	0.264	0.223	0.486
2006	3,918.7	39.5	96.1	79.3	1,760	0.261	0.225	0.486
2007	3,969.9	39.7	96.0	79.3	1,766	0.260	0.227	0.487
2008	4,021.0	39.8	95.9	79.4	1,772	0.259	0.231	0.489
2009	4,072.1	40.0	95.9	79.5	1,779	0.258	0.235	0.492
2010	4,122.9	40.2	95.9	79.7	1,786	0.257	0.238	0.495
2011	4,173.5	40.4	95.8	79.8	1,793	0.257	0.242	0.499

Sources: Forecast -Central Statistics Bureau, Forecast 2/89,
Ministry of Finance and Corporate Relations,
Government of British Columbia.
Estimated-Statistics Canada

Note: Population figures are as of June.
Child Dependency = Pop(0-14)/Pop(15-64).
Elderly Dependency = Pop(65+)/Pop(15-64).
TFR = Number of births per 1000 women aged 15-49.
Sex Ratio = Number of males per 100 females.

Date: February 1989.

Table 9

British Columbia Population Forecast 2/89
-- Components of Change ('000) --

Year	Migration							Vital Events				
	Interprovincial			International			Total Net					
	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net		Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Total Change	Percent Growth
1961-62	38.5	36.3	2.2	7.2	6.6	0.6	2.8	37.8	14.8	23.0	25.8	1.9
1962-63	44.2	35.9	8.3	8.0	7.1	0.9	9.2	37.6	14.7	23.0	32.1	2.3
1963-64	49.9	35.6	14.3	10.3	7.8	2.6	16.9	36.3	15.6	20.8	37.6	2.7
1964-65	57.0	37.7	19.2	13.9	8.7	5.3	24.5	34.3	15.5	18.8	43.3	3.0
1965-66	72.8	39.1	33.8	21.4	8.8	12.6	46.3	32.6	16.3	16.2	62.6	4.3
1966-67	77.2	47.4	29.7	26.1	7.3	18.8	48.6	32.3	15.8	16.5	65.1	3.8
1967-68	67.4	50.6	16.8	25.2	7.9	17.3	34.1	32.6	16.6	16.0	50.1	3.0
1968-69	64.2	44.0	20.2	21.7	7.4	14.3	34.6	34.3	17.2	17.0	51.6	2.8
1969-70	77.0	49.0	28.0	22.7	7.7	15.0	43.0	35.5	16.8	18.6	61.6	3.3
1970-71	71.1	51.0	20.1	20.7	7.9	12.8	33.0	36.3	17.5	18.8	51.8	2.7
1971-72	75.2	48.2	27.0	18.5	9.6	8.9	35.9	34.3	17.7	16.6	52.5	2.6
1972-73	77.8	50.5	27.3	21.9	9.0	12.9	40.2	34.5	18.0	16.5	56.8	2.7
1973-74	88.1	57.7	30.5	32.1	12.2	19.9	50.4	34.4	18.6	15.8	66.2	3.2
1974-75	77.7	65.9	11.8	34.1	11.5	22.6	34.4	36.0	19.4	16.6	51.1	2.4
1975-76	58.3	62.7	-4.4	25.2	9.5	15.7	11.3	36.1	19.0	17.1	28.4	1.4
1976-77	58.2	53.2	5.0	17.2	8.2	9.0	14.0	36.1	18.3	17.8	31.8	1.3
1977-78	63.4	45.8	17.6	14.6	7.8	6.8	24.4	36.5	18.7	17.8	42.2	1.7
1978-79	67.5	45.5	22.0	12.1	7.2	4.9	27.0	37.8	19.0	18.8	45.7	1.9
1979-80	80.7	40.5	40.2	21.1	5.5	15.6	55.7	38.6	19.0	19.6	75.3	3.0
1980-81	80.5	42.7	37.9	23.4	5.3	18.1	56.0	40.3	19.5	20.8	76.8	2.9
1981-82	58.0	49.3	8.7	22.2	6.4	15.8	24.5	42.5	20.1	22.4	46.9	1.6
1982-83	44.2	45.7	-1.5	16.0	7.1	8.8	7.3	41.9	20.1	21.8	29.1	0.9
1983-84	44.1	37.5	6.6	14.4	7.0	7.5	14.1	43.0	20.1	22.9	37.0	1.2
1984-85	40.1	42.1	-2.0	12.3	7.4	4.9	2.9	43.5	20.6	22.9	25.8	0.8
1985-86	43.6	48.1	-4.5	12.5	6.9	5.7	1.2	42.3	21.3	21.1	22.2	0.7
1986-87	67.2	59.6	7.6	14.8	6.5	8.4	16.0	41.8	21.0	20.8	36.8	1.3
1987-88	77.6	53.2	24.4	19.7	6.5	13.2	37.6	41.5	22.3	19.2	56.8	2.0
1988-89	80.1	52.3	27.8	22.6	6.4	16.2	44.0	41.8	22.6	19.3	63.3	2.1
1989-90	72.4	50.5	21.9	24.0	7.0	17.1	38.9	42.1	23.6	18.4	57.3	1.8
1990-91	69.9	50.1	19.8	25.7	7.3	18.4	38.2	42.3	24.8	17.5	55.7	1.8
1991-92	69.8	50.0	19.9	25.8	7.6	18.2	38.1	42.3	26.0	16.3	54.4	1.7
1992-93	68.4	49.4	19.0	25.9	7.8	18.1	37.2	42.3	26.7	15.6	52.8	1.6
1993-94	66.3	49.4	16.9	26.1	8.0	18.1	35.0	42.3	27.4	14.9	49.9	1.5
1994-95	65.5	49.1	16.4	26.2	8.2	18.0	34.4	42.3	28.1	14.3	48.7	1.4
1995-96	65.1	48.2	16.9	26.4	8.4	18.0	34.9	42.4	28.8	13.7	48.6	1.4
1996-97	66.1	47.1	19.0	26.5	8.6	17.8	36.8	42.5	29.5	13.1	49.9	1.4
1997-98	66.9	46.1	20.8	26.5	8.9	17.6	38.4	42.6	30.2	12.4	50.8	1.4
1998-99	67.1	45.7	21.4	26.5	9.1	17.4	38.8	42.7	31.0	11.7	50.5	1.4
1999-00	67.0	45.7	21.4	26.5	9.2	17.2	38.6	42.9	31.8	11.1	49.7	1.4
2000-01	67.2	45.3	21.9	26.5	9.4	17.1	39.0	43.2	32.5	10.7	49.7	1.4
2001-02	67.5	44.9	22.6	26.5	9.4	17.0	39.7	43.6	33.3	10.3	49.9	1.3
2002-03	67.9	44.2	23.7	26.5	9.4	17.0	40.8	44.0	34.1	9.9	50.7	1.3
2003-04	68.1	43.9	24.2	26.5	9.4	17.0	41.2	44.5	34.9	9.6	50.8	1.3
2004-05	68.2	43.5	24.7	26.5	9.4	17.0	41.7	44.9	35.7	9.2	51.0	1.3
2005-06	68.4	43.3	25.0	26.5	9.4	17.0	42.1	45.4	36.4	9.0	51.0	1.3
2006-07	68.6	43.2	25.3	26.5	9.4	17.0	42.4	46.0	37.2	8.8	51.2	1.3
2007-08	68.6	43.2	25.4	26.5	9.4	17.0	42.4	46.7	37.9	8.7	51.1	1.3
2008-09	68.6	43.2	25.4	26.5	9.4	17.0	42.4	47.4	38.7	8.7	51.0	1.3
2009-10	68.5	43.2	25.3	26.5	9.4	17.0	42.4	48.0	39.5	8.4	50.8	1.2
2010-11	68.5	43.2	25.3	26.5	9.4	17.0	42.4	48.5	40.3	8.2	50.6	1.2

Sources: Forecast -Central Statistics Bureau, Forecast 2/89,
Ministry of Finance and Coroprate Relations,
Government of British Columbia.
Estimated-Statistics Canada.

Note: All figures are from June 1 to May 31.

Date: February 1989.

Table 10

British Columbia Population by Selected Age Groups
Estimated (1961-88) and Forecast (1989-2011)

('000)

Year	Age Group												
	0-14	5-12	5-17	18-24	15-24	19+	15-64	15+	25-44	45-64	65+	70+	Total
1961	509.2	266.2	393.5	136.7	207.8	1,027.9	954.5	1,120.1	438.2	308.5	165.6	114.9	1,629.3
1962	520.4	271.6	408.0	141.5	218.2	1,040.7	972.3	1,139.8	436.4	317.7	167.5	116.5	1,660.2
1963	532.3	279.1	424.3	149.8	232.6	1,060.0	997.2	1,167.0	437.1	327.5	169.8	118.6	1,699.3
1964	542.5	286.3	439.7	161.3	250.0	1,087.6	1,030.8	1,202.7	443.1	337.7	171.9	120.0	1,745.2
1965	555.1	298.0	458.6	173.6	267.2	1,121.1	1,068.8	1,243.1	452.8	348.8	174.3	121.4	1,798.2
1966	574.0	315.3	483.8	189.7	288.2	1,170.9	1,121.2	1,300.0	470.4	362.6	178.8	123.9	1,874.0
1967	586.8	327.6	504.4	206.3	309.8	1,221.8	1,175.6	1,357.9	489.0	376.8	182.3	125.9	1,944.7
1968	594.1	336.4	521.4	220.6	328.8	1,266.4	1,222.6	1,408.9	502.9	390.9	186.3	127.8	2,003.0
1969	600.4	342.0	535.2	234.1	346.8	1,311.2	1,268.7	1,459.9	516.3	405.6	191.2	129.9	2,060.3
1970	608.1	346.3	548.5	249.8	367.7	1,364.5	1,322.2	1,520.3	533.4	421.1	198.1	133.3	2,128.4
1971	610.1	347.5	559.6	261.1	386.1	1,410.8	1,369.5	1,574.4	548.9	434.5	204.9	136.6	2,184.5
1972	610.7	344.0	563.0	270.5	399.5	1,461.2	1,419.8	1,630.9	573.1	447.2	211.1	139.9	2,241.6
1973	610.4	338.2	564.3	282.6	415.5	1,516.3	1,473.9	1,692.4	599.0	459.4	218.5	143.8	2,302.8
1974	611.1	335.1	568.0	298.6	435.3	1,582.8	1,538.1	1,764.3	628.8	474.0	226.2	148.3	2,375.4
1975	607.2	332.5	571.5	307.5	450.4	1,638.4	1,591.9	1,826.1	656.0	485.5	234.2	152.6	2,433.3
1976	595.0	325.2	568.3	312.8	459.4	1,678.7	1,629.7	1,871.8	675.7	494.6	242.1	157.3	2,466.8
1977	586.7	316.9	558.4	318.7	464.5	1,719.3	1,661.6	1,912.3	696.2	500.9	250.7	162.0	2,499.0
1978	579.2	311.2	548.2	327.5	472.4	1,769.4	1,702.6	1,963.5	721.6	508.6	260.9	168.5	2,542.7
1979	574.5	307.6	538.3	333.8	477.8	1,822.1	1,742.6	2,014.7	749.7	515.1	272.1	174.6	2,589.2
1980	580.3	311.5	538.3	341.3	485.3	1,893.3	1,799.5	2,085.5	790.0	524.2	286.0	182.4	2,665.8
1981	588.3	315.4	537.2	350.5	490.6	1,965.6	1,857.7	2,155.9	830.9	536.2	298.1	190.1	2,744.2
1982	593.3	313.5	526.9	352.7	483.4	2,014.4	1,887.2	2,194.5	860.1	543.7	307.3	197.3	2,787.8
1983	595.3	308.9	517.7	346.4	470.1	2,049.0	1,903.4	2,218.8	881.6	551.7	315.4	205.5	2,814.1
1984	597.4	306.1	515.7	338.3	461.6	2,085.0	1,926.0	2,250.5	904.4	560.0	324.5	214.9	2,847.9
1985	596.1	306.8	515.8	324.0	450.2	2,107.7	1,937.5	2,274.1	923.0	564.3	336.6	224.3	2,870.2
1986	592.1	308.1	516.1	310.0	439.3	2,127.4	1,946.9	2,296.9	937.4	570.2	350.0	232.2	2,889.0
1987	595.4	312.3	516.1	304.5	431.7	2,161.1	1,964.9	2,330.8	954.4	578.8	365.9	241.9	2,926.2
1988	603.9	318.1	518.6	304.3	428.1	2,212.0	1,999.3	2,380.1	977.8	593.4	380.8	251.1	2,984.0
1989	614.6	324.9	522.9	306.5	426.1	2,268.4	2,036.8	2,432.6	1,000.8	610.0	395.8	260.5	3,047.2
1990	623.1	331.0	529.7	306.6	426.1	2,320.4	2,071.9	2,481.5	1,019.9	625.9	409.6	273.3	3,104.6
1991	631.0	337.0	536.6	308.7	428.7	2,367.8	2,106.5	2,529.2	1,034.2	643.5	422.7	285.8	3,160.3
1992	638.4	342.0	545.1	310.5	432.6	2,413.8	2,141.3	2,576.2	1,038.5	670.2	435.0	297.5	3,214.7
1993	645.7	346.5	552.7	312.6	435.3	2,457.4	2,174.9	2,621.8	1,043.4	696.2	446.9	307.8	3,267.5
1994	651.0	350.2	559.5	312.1	436.5	2,500.1	2,207.7	2,666.4	1,050.5	720.7	458.8	318.4	3,317.4
1995	655.2	352.8	566.0	310.2	436.8	2,542.0	2,239.9	2,710.9	1,057.7	745.4	471.0	328.4	3,366.1
1996	659.1	355.3	572.8	307.7	437.3	2,584.0	2,272.2	2,755.6	1,065.7	769.3	483.4	338.1	3,414.7
1997	662.4	357.4	578.5	309.9	442.1	2,626.5	2,307.5	2,802.2	1,070.8	794.6	494.7	347.3	3,464.6
1998	665.8	359.2	583.4	313.6	447.8	2,670.8	2,343.5	2,849.5	1,074.3	821.5	506.0	356.3	3,515.4
1999	668.7	361.1	587.8	318.9	455.2	2,715.8	2,381.2	2,897.2	1,075.9	850.1	516.0	365.3	3,565.9
2000	671.3	362.2	591.2	323.7	461.4	2,760.4	2,418.4	2,944.3	1,077.6	879.4	525.9	374.6	3,615.6
2001	674.2	362.9	594.6	328.4	467.3	2,805.7	2,454.6	2,991.1	1,079.3	908.0	536.5	384.0	3,665.3
2002	676.9	363.7	597.4	333.5	473.7	2,850.9	2,491.7	3,038.4	1,080.8	937.2	546.7	392.3	3,715.3
2003	679.5	364.6	600.2	339.1	480.9	2,897.0	2,529.2	3,086.5	1,081.6	966.7	557.2	400.6	3,766.0
2004	682.5	365.4	603.1	343.6	487.0	2,943.0	2,566.0	3,134.3	1,083.6	995.4	568.2	407.6	3,816.7
2005	685.7	366.3	605.4	347.7	492.3	2,988.7	2,602.2	3,182.0	1,085.6	1,024.3	579.8	414.6	3,867.7
2006	689.2	367.5	607.4	352.0	497.2	3,034.8	2,636.3	3,229.5	1,088.2	1,050.8	593.2	422.2	3,918.7
2007	693.3	369.1	609.6	355.6	501.4	3,081.2	2,669.7	3,276.6	1,092.0	1,076.2	606.9	429.5	3,969.9
2008	698.0	371.0	611.9	359.2	505.3	3,127.1	2,699.9	3,323.1	1,095.1	1,099.6	623.2	437.2	4,021.0
2009	703.2	373.2	614.5	362.2	508.4	3,172.6	2,728.6	3,368.9	1,099.3	1,120.9	640.3	445.4	4,072.1
2010	708.9	375.6	617.3	364.9	511.3	3,217.5	2,757.2	3,414.0	1,105.2	1,140.7	656.8	454.1	4,122.9
2011	715.0	378.2	620.5	367.5	514.1	3,261.7	2,783.7	3,458.5	1,113.9	1,155.8	674.7	464.5	4,173.5

Sources: Forecast -Central Statistics Bureau, Forecast 2/89,
Ministry of Finance and Corporate Relations,
Government of British Columbia.
Estimated-Statistics Canada.

Note: All figures are as of June 1.

Date: February 1989.

Table 11

British Columbia Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups Estimated (1961-88) and Forecast (1989-2011)

(%)

Year	Age Group 0-14	5-12	5-17	18-24	15-24	19+	15-64	15+	25-44	45-64	65+	70+	Total
1961	31.3	16.3	24.2	8.4	12.8	63.1	58.6	68.7	26.9	18.9	10.2	7.1	100.0
1962	31.3	16.4	24.6	8.5	13.1	62.7	58.6	68.7	26.3	19.1	10.1	7.0	100.0
1963	31.3	16.4	25.0	8.8	13.7	62.4	58.7	68.7	25.7	19.3	10.0	7.0	100.0
1964	31.1	16.4	25.2	9.2	14.3	62.3	59.1	68.9	25.4	19.4	9.8	6.9	100.0
1965	30.9	16.6	25.5	9.7	14.9	62.3	59.4	69.1	25.2	19.4	9.7	6.8	100.0
1966	30.6	16.8	25.8	10.1	15.4	62.5	59.8	69.4	25.1	19.3	9.5	6.6	100.0
1967	30.2	16.8	25.9	10.6	15.9	62.8	60.5	69.8	25.1	19.4	9.4	6.5	100.0
1968	29.7	16.8	26.0	11.0	16.4	63.2	61.0	70.3	25.1	19.5	9.3	6.4	100.0
1969	29.1	16.6	26.0	11.4	16.8	63.6	61.6	70.9	25.1	19.7	9.3	6.3	100.0
1970	28.6	16.3	25.8	11.7	17.3	64.1	62.1	71.4	25.1	19.8	9.3	6.3	100.0
1971	27.9	15.9	25.6	12.0	17.7	64.6	62.7	72.1	25.1	19.9	9.4	6.3	100.0
1972	27.2	15.3	25.1	12.1	17.8	65.2	63.3	72.8	25.6	20.0	9.4	6.2	100.0
1973	26.5	14.7	24.5	12.3	18.0	65.8	64.0	73.5	26.0	19.9	9.5	6.2	100.0
1974	25.7	14.1	23.9	12.6	18.3	66.6	64.8	74.3	26.5	20.0	9.5	6.2	100.0
1975	25.0	13.7	23.5	12.6	18.5	67.3	65.4	75.0	27.0	20.0	9.6	6.3	100.0
1976	24.1	13.2	23.0	12.7	18.6	68.1	66.1	75.9	27.4	20.1	9.8	6.4	100.0
1977	23.5	12.7	22.3	12.8	18.6	68.8	66.5	76.5	27.9	20.0	10.0	6.5	100.0
1978	22.8	12.2	21.6	12.9	18.6	69.6	67.0	77.2	28.4	20.0	10.3	6.6	100.0
1979	22.2	11.9	20.8	12.9	18.5	70.4	67.3	77.8	29.0	19.9	10.5	6.7	100.0
1980	21.8	11.7	20.2	12.8	18.2	71.0	67.5	78.2	29.6	19.7	10.7	6.8	100.0
1981	21.4	11.5	19.6	12.8	17.9	71.6	67.7	78.6	30.3	19.5	10.9	6.9	100.0
1982	21.3	11.2	18.9	12.7	17.3	72.3	67.7	78.7	30.9	19.5	11.0	7.1	100.0
1983	21.2	11.0	18.4	12.3	16.7	72.8	67.6	78.8	31.3	19.6	11.2	7.3	100.0
1984	21.0	10.7	18.1	11.9	16.2	73.2	67.6	79.0	31.8	19.7	11.4	7.5	100.0
1985	20.8	10.7	18.0	11.3	15.7	73.4	67.5	79.2	32.2	19.7	11.7	7.8	100.0
1986	20.5	10.7	17.9	10.7	15.2	73.6	67.4	79.5	32.4	19.7	12.1	8.0	100.0
1987	20.3	10.7	17.6	10.4	14.8	73.9	67.1	79.7	32.6	19.8	12.5	8.3	100.0
1988	20.2	10.7	17.4	10.2	14.3	74.1	67.0	79.8	32.8	19.9	12.8	8.4	100.0
1989	20.2	10.7	17.2	10.1	14.0	74.4	66.8	79.8	32.8	20.0	13.0	8.6	100.0
1990	20.1	10.7	17.1	9.9	13.7	74.7	66.7	79.9	32.9	20.2	13.2	8.8	100.0
1991	20.0	10.7	17.0	9.8	13.6	74.9	66.7	80.0	32.7	20.4	13.4	9.0	100.0
1992	19.9	10.6	17.0	9.7	13.5	75.1	66.6	80.1	32.3	20.8	13.5	9.3	100.0
1993	19.8	10.6	16.9	9.6	13.3	75.2	66.6	80.2	31.9	21.3	13.7	9.4	100.0
1994	19.6	10.6	16.9	9.4	13.2	75.4	66.5	80.4	31.7	21.7	13.8	9.6	100.0
1995	19.5	10.5	16.8	9.2	13.0	75.5	66.5	80.5	31.4	22.1	14.0	9.8	100.0
1996	19.3	10.4	16.8	9.0	12.8	75.7	66.5	80.7	31.2	22.5	14.2	9.9	100.0
1997	19.1	10.3	16.7	8.9	12.8	75.8	66.6	80.9	30.9	22.9	14.3	10.0	100.0
1998	18.9	10.2	16.6	8.9	12.7	76.0	66.7	81.1	30.6	23.4	14.4	10.1	100.0
1999	18.8	10.1	16.5	8.9	12.8	76.2	66.8	81.2	30.2	23.8	14.5	10.2	100.0
2000	18.6	10.0	16.4	9.0	12.8	76.3	66.9	81.4	29.8	24.3	14.5	10.4	100.0
2001	18.4	9.9	16.2	9.0	12.7	76.5	67.0	81.6	29.4	24.8	14.6	10.5	100.0
2002	18.2	9.8	16.1	9.0	12.7	76.7	67.1	81.8	29.1	25.2	14.7	10.6	100.0
2003	18.0	9.7	15.9	9.0	12.8	76.9	67.2	82.0	28.7	25.7	14.8	10.6	100.0
2004	17.9	9.6	15.8	9.0	12.8	77.1	67.2	82.1	28.4	26.1	14.9	10.7	100.0
2005	17.7	9.5	15.7	9.0	12.7	77.3	67.3	82.3	28.1	26.5	15.0	10.7	100.0
2006	17.6	9.4	15.5	9.0	12.7	77.4	67.3	82.4	27.8	26.8	15.1	10.8	100.0
2007	17.5	9.3	15.4	9.0	12.6	77.6	67.2	82.5	27.5	27.1	15.3	10.8	100.0
2008	17.4	9.2	15.2	8.9	12.6	77.8	67.1	82.6	27.2	27.3	15.5	10.9	100.0
2009	17.3	9.2	15.1	8.9	12.5	77.9	67.0	82.7	27.0	27.5	15.7	10.9	100.0
2010	17.2	9.1	15.0	8.9	12.4	78.0	66.9	82.8	26.8	27.7	15.9	11.0	100.0
2011	17.1	9.1	14.9	8.8	12.3	78.2	66.7	82.9	26.7	27.7	16.2	11.1	100.0

Sources: Forecast -Central Statistics Bureau, Forecast 2/89, Ministry of Finance and Corporate Relations, Government of British Columbia.
Estimated-Statistics Canada.

Note: All figures are as of June 1.

Date: February 1989.

TECHNICAL APPENDIX

— FORECAST ASSUMPTIONS —

This section contains a brief overview of the procedures and assumptions underlying Forecast 2/89.

Component/Cohort-Survival Method

The Component/Cohort-Survival Method of population projection as implemented for Forecast 2/89 involves first breaking up population change into the components of:

(1)births,
(2)deaths,
(3)interprovincial and international in-/out-migration;

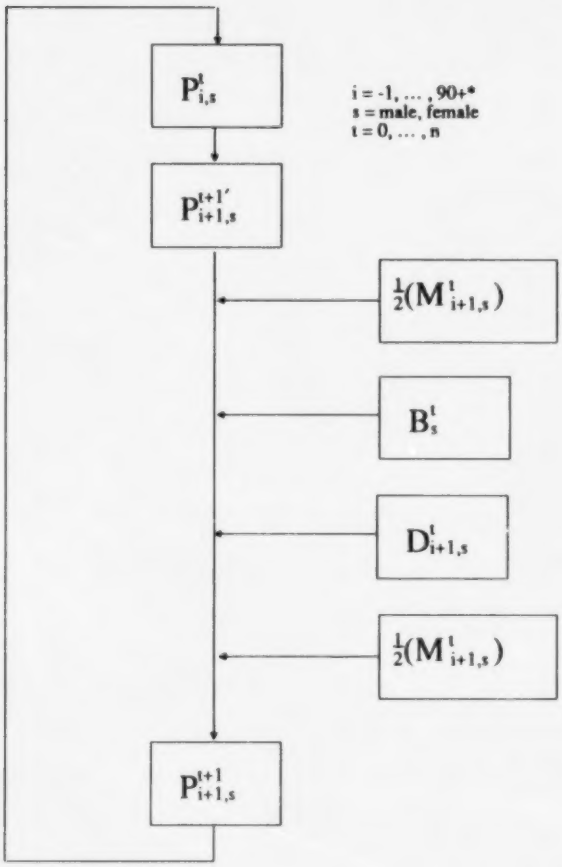
then projecting each component and summing to give total population change.

Specifically, beginning from a base year estimate of population by single year of age and sex, each age group *i* in the base year *t* is promoted to the next higher age group *i+1* in time *t+1*, while at the same time taking into account the effects of net migration, births and/or deaths in that age cohort. This process is then repeated for the number of years required.

A diagrammatic representation of the process is given in Figure 16.

The source and/or derivation of each of the components of Figure 16 will be outlined over the remainder of this section.

CSB Provincial Population Forecast Model Flow Chart
Figure 16



$P^{t}_{i,s}$ — Population for age group i and sex s in time t

$P^{t+1'}_{i+1,s}$ — Population for age group i+1 and sex s between t and t+1

$M^{t}_{i+1,s}$ — Net migration for age group i+1 and sex between t and t+1

B^{t}_{s} — Births for sex s between t and t+1

$D^{t}_{i+1,s}$ — Deaths in age group i+1 and sex s between t and t+1

$P^{t+1}_{i+1,s}$ — Projected population for age group i+1 and sex s in time t+1

$^{*}P_{-1,s}$ — represents the population yet to be born of sex s in time t, and is, of course 0.

Base Population

The base population adopted for this forecast was the June 1, 1988 population estimate by sex and single year of age for British Columbia, prepared by Statistics Canada and certified by the Chief Statistician of Canada.

The base for the Statistics Canada estimate was the 1986 Census of Canada. It should be noted that Statistics Canada has estimated that approximately 4.5% of the British Columbia population was not counted in the 1986 Census. As a result, it is likely that the June 1, 1988 population estimate prepared by Statistics Canada and used as a base for this forecast is biased downward.

Fertility Forecasts

Birth forecasts for each year were a function of two variables:

(1) the number of females of child bearing ages (i.e. 15–49), and
(2) the expected fertility of these women.

The fertility of women in a specific age group can be summarized by the number of births occurring to women in that age group divided by the number of women in that age group. This "propensity to give birth" is termed the Age Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) and is expressed as the number of births per 1000 women. As seen in Figure 17, the provincial ASFR's vary significantly with age and time. The most fertile age groups are the 20–24 and 25–29 year old cohorts, followed by the 30–34. Over time, one can observe a dramatic general increase in most ASFR's following the end of World War II and up to 1960, and then a drop through the 60's and early 70's. This variation in fertility has been termed the "baby-boom" (followed by the "baby-bust"), and was evident to different extents in all but the 45–49 year old age groups.

Forecasts of each of the ASFR's were based on the following considerations:

(1) 15–19 ASFR

- Increased awareness of, and access to, birth control methods, has contributed to declining fertility in the 15–19 year old age group since the early 1960's.

British Columbia Age Specific Fertility Rate

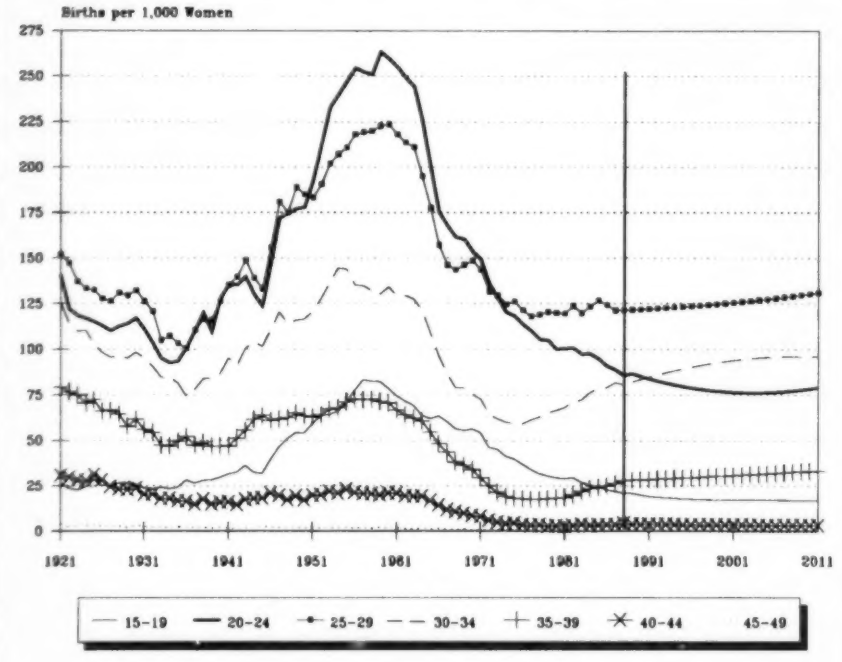


Figure 17 Central Statistics Bureau

- It is expected that the 15–19 year old ASFR will continue to drop in the future, although at a slower rate.

(2) 20–24 ASFR

- This age group experienced the greatest fertility increases and subsequent decreases of any of the age groups over the baby-boom baby-bust period.

- The dramatic declines in fertility since the early 1960's are thought to be due to the acceptance of improved birth control methods, as well as a desire to postpone child bearing. Increases in female labour force participation during this period are thought to be a reflection of this desire.

- It is assumed that the 20–24 year old ASFR will continue to decline in the future as women postpone child bearing until later in life.

(3) 25–29 ASFR

- The 25–29 age range is currently the most preferred for child bearing.
- Since 1976, the 25–29 year old fertility rate has shown slight general increases.
- It is expected that this age group will continue to show slight increases in the ASFR due to deferral on the part of the 20–24 year old cohorts.

(4) 30–34 ASFR

- The fertility of the 30–34 age group has been steadily increasing since 1976.
- This increase is thought to be due to deferral of child bearing on the part of the 20–24 year old cohorts during the seventies and eighties.
- Fertility in the 30–34 year old age group is expected to continue to increase, eventually surpassing that of the 20–24 year old age group.

(5) 35–39 ASFR

- Fertility in the 35–39 year old age group has been increasing since 1978 largely due to the deferral phenomenon noted earlier.
- Slight increases in fertility are expected in the 35–39 age group throughout the projection.

(6) 40–44 ASFR

- Fertility in this age group has shown slight increases since 1980 caused by deferring birth at younger ages and encouraged by improved screening techniques and fertility aids.
- The fertility of this age group is expected to continue to increase slightly in future.

(7) 45–49 ASFR

- Fertility in this age group is assumed to have stabilized at current low levels.

British Columbia Total Fertility Rate

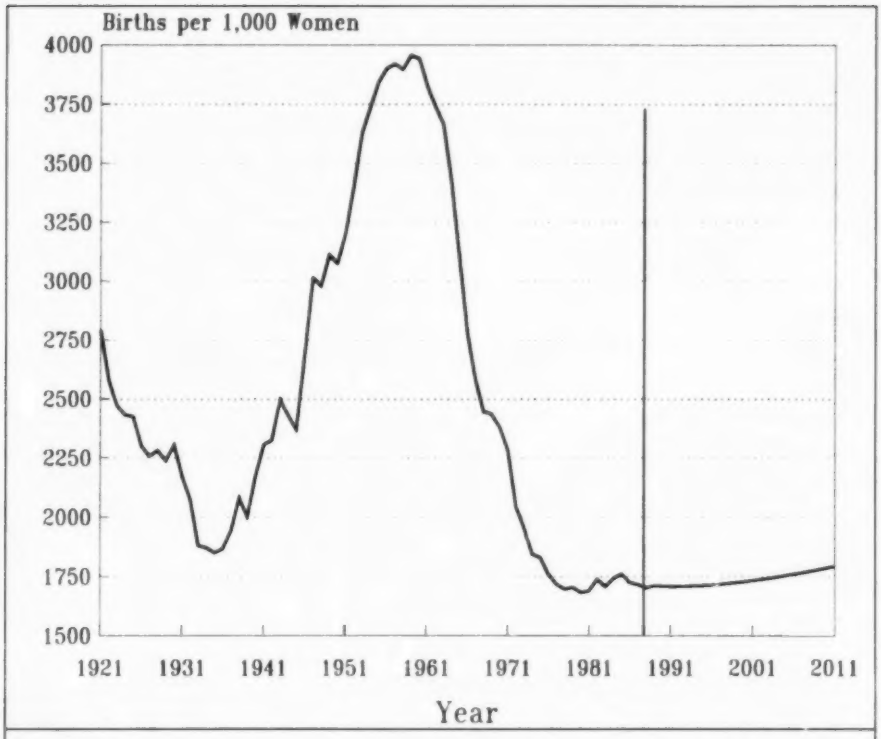


Figure 18 Central Statistics Bureau

- The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the summation of the single year age specific fertility rates, and represents a summary measure of the fertility pattern of the population. As can be seen in Figure 18, the estimated 1988 TFR for British Columbia is in the neighborhood of 1,702 births per 1000 women aged 15 to 49, down from over 2,285 in 1971 and 3,955 in 1959 (the peak of the "baby-boom").

- Over the next three years, the TFR is expected to continue to decline slightly to a level of 1,708 births per 1000 women ages 15 to 49 by 1991, then increasing to a level of 1,793 by 2011.

Mortality Forecast

The provincial mortality forecast was derived from a set of forecasts covering each of the age/sex specific death rates for the province. These age/sex specific death rates (Q_x) were converted into "lifetable survival ratios", which were then applied to the population to produce the surviving population by age and sex.

Changes in age/sex specific mortality rates are dependent upon a number of factors, including advances in medical science, access to timely medical assistance, and greater emphasis on preventative medicine (diet, reduction of environmental hazards, etc.).

As seen in Figures 19 and 20, the most significant improvements in mortality rates (Q_x) over the last 25 years were in the younger age groups (under 8 years). Very little relative improvement has occurred among young males aged 15–29. Similarly, little relative improvement has occurred among females in their early teens. Mortality rates over the next 25 years are expected to continue to improve in all age groups, except the 90 years and over, although at reduced rates.

Historical and Projected Percent Change in Male Q_x

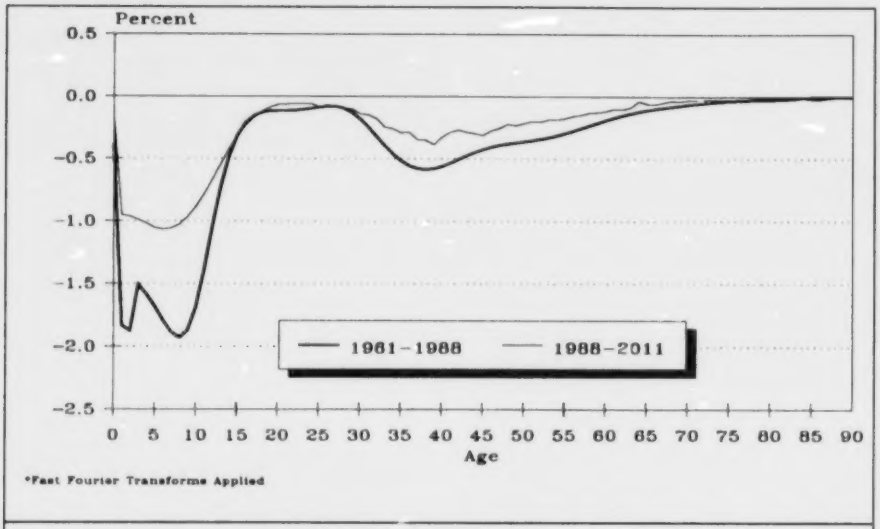


Figure 19 Central Statistics Bureau

Historical and Projected Percent Change in Female Q_x

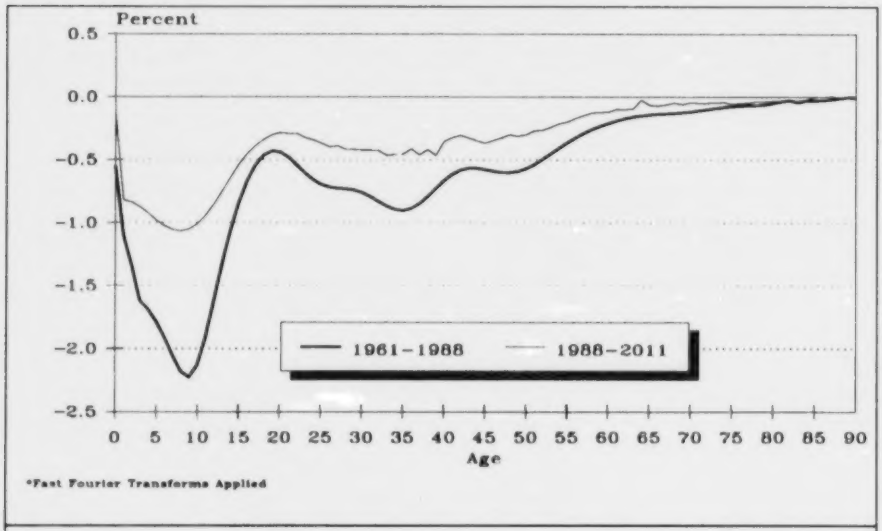


Figure 20 Central Statistics Bureau

Survial Rates 90 Years and Over, Historical and Projected

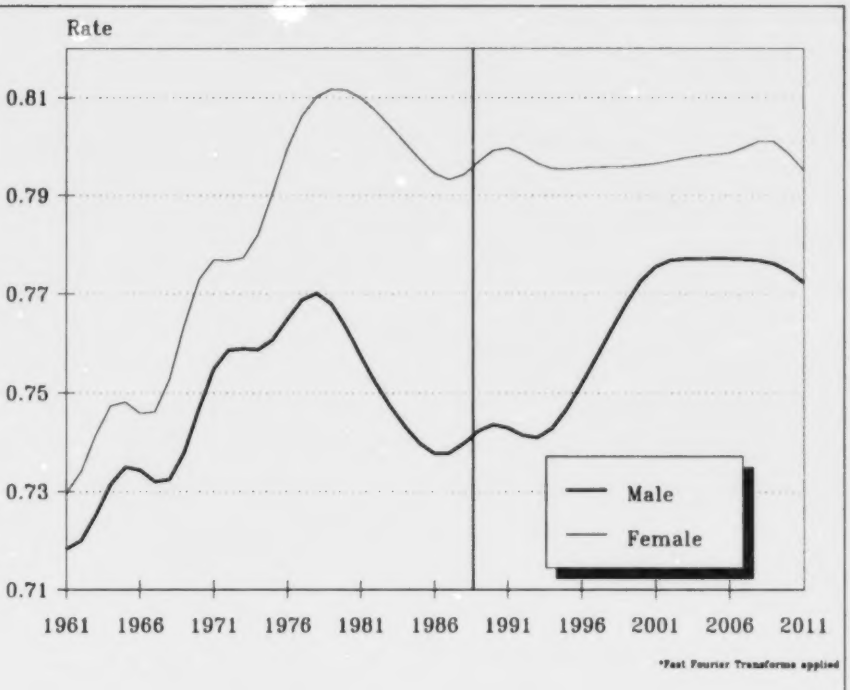


Figure 21 Central Statistics Bureau

The population aged 90 years and over is quite sensitive to changes in mortality rates. As seen in Figure 21, both male and female survival rates showed a general increase to 1979, then declined to the present. In the long term, it may be reasonable to assume that improvements in the mortality rate among the 90+ age group will occur.

As seen below, life expectancy at age 0 (a summary measure of the age-specific death rates) has been steadily increasing over the last 55 years.

British Columbia Life Expectancy at Age 0

Time period	Male (years)	Avg. Annual Change (years)	Female (years)	Avg. Annual Change (years)
1930–32	62.2	—	65.3	—
1940–42	63.0	.08	66.3	.10
1950–52	66.7	.37	72.4	.61
1960–62	68.9	.22	75.4	.30
1970–72	69.3	. 04	76.4	.10
1980–82	72.6	.33	79.6	.32
1985-87	74.0	.28	80.4	.16

Sources: Statistics Canada, *Life Expectancy Trends, 1930/32–1960/62*;
Statistics Canada, *Life Tables, Canada and the Provinces*;
Central Statistics Bureau.

The trend of increasing life expectancy is forecast to continue throughout the projection period, though at a lower rate than in the past. For males, this means an increase from the 1988 value of 74.2 years to 76.2 by 2011, and for females, an increase from 80.6 in 1988 to 82.1 by 2011.

Migration Forecasts

The net migration forecast given in Table 9 is the result of separate forecasts of British Columbia interprovincial in and out-migration, as well as of international immigration and emigration. The migration forecasts are intended to capture only the average levels expected over the next 23 years, and will not fully reflect any "short-run" fluctuations that may occur from year to year.

(1) Interprovincial Migration

Statistical research indicates that over the past 25 years, fluctuations in British Columbia net interprovincial migration have been caused to a significant degree by relative differences in the British Columbia/Alberta and British Columbia/Ontario unemployment rates, as well as by differences in average real wage rates in British Columbia relative to Canada.[1]

Long-term forecasts of interprovincial migration were derived from the expected long-term performance of the British Columbia economy relative to Alberta, Ontario and the rest of Canada, as forecast in the current British Columbia Government Long-Term Economic Planning Scenario. In particular, assumptions were made regarding future unemployment rates and average wages in British Columbia relative to Alberta, Ontario and Canada.

- **Unemployment Rate Forecast Scenario:**

  Despite current high unemployment rates in British Columbia relative to the 1960's and 1970's, the differential between British Columbia and Alberta unemployment rates is approximately normal. As a result, during much of 1987 and 1988, British Columbia experienced strong net inflows of population from Alberta as occurred throughout much of the 1960's and 1970's.

  The current unemployment rate differential between British Columbia and Ontario, however, is still very high relative to the average of the past 25 years. Initially during the early 1980's, this high unemployment rate differential resulted in net outflows of population from British Columbia

1 For further information see: "An Econometric Model Describing the Movement of the Population Between British Columbia and the Rest of Canada", unpublished report, Central Statistics Bureau, Government of British Columbia, February 1985.

to Ontario. During 1988, the unemployment rate differential remained relatively unchanged, and yet, British Columbia began to receive strong net inflows of population from Ontario. This turnaround in migration flows, despite a lack of improvement in the relative unemployment statistics, may be due to the momentum of an improving British Columbia economy, and the large relative differences in dwelling prices between Ontario and British Columbia.

Over the short term, it is expected that the unemployment rate differential between British Columbia and Alberta will continue to decline slightly. This situation may reverse during the early to mid-1990's as the Alberta economy improves. It is expected that during this period oil and gas prices will begin to advance in real terms encouraging renewed investment in a number of large unconventional oil projects in Alberta.

The current large differential in house prices between Ontario and British Columbia is expected to moderate over the short term as economic growth in Ontario slows and house prices in British Columbia continue to rise. This will likely ease the net outflow of population to British Columbia from Ontario over the first few years of the forecast. Over the mid to long term, the unemployment rate differential is expected to fall, causing net interprovincial migration levels to increase.

- **Wage Rate Forecast Scenario:**

Average real wages in British Columbia have remained above the national average over the past 25 years, contributing to British Columbia's attractiveness to Canadians in other provinces. However, during the recent recession this relative difference was eroded resulting in a decline in the economic attractiveness of the province. Throughout the forecast, higher real incomes in British Columbia relative to Canada are expected to remain below historical levels. Therefore, the positive force of higher incomes attracting people to British Columbia will be less than it has been on average over the last two decades.

British Columbia Net Interprovincial, International and Total Migration

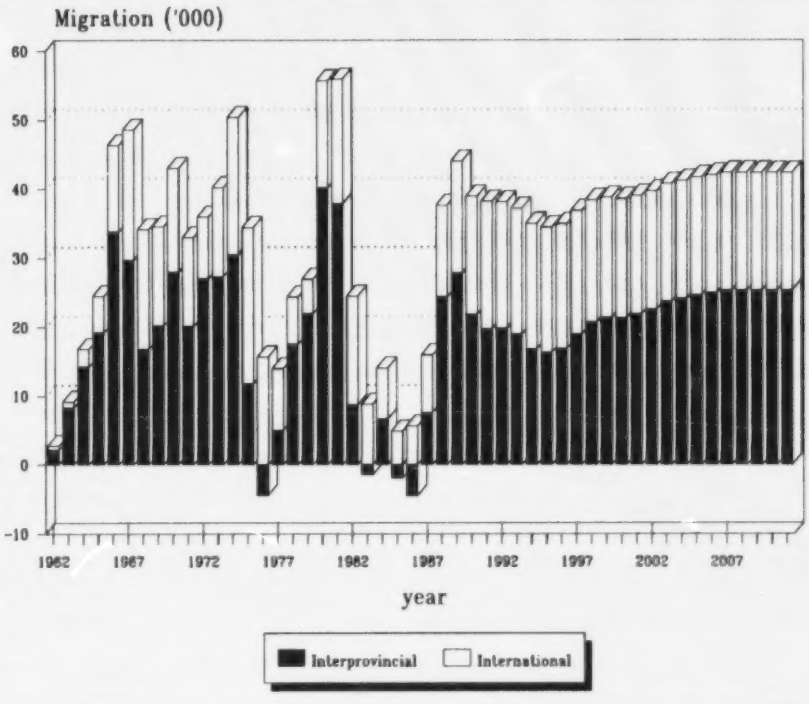


Figure 22 Central Statistics Bureau

(2) Immigration

The forecast of immigration to British Columbia was produced by applying the long-term average provincial share of Canadian immigration (approximately 14%) to a forecast annual level of immigrants to Canada.

To forestall a decline in the Canadian population as a result of low fertility rates, the federal government has recognized a need to increase immigration levels. For the second consecutive year,Canadian immigration planning figures released by Employment and Immigration Canada for 1989 have been revised upward to 150–160,000 from 125–135,000 for 1988.[2] The bulk of

2 Government of Canada, *Annual Report to Parliament on Future Immigration Levels*, (1988), Employment and Immigration Canada.

this increase (13,000) was in the Refugee and Designated Classes, followed by the Family Class (7,000).

The announced increase of 25,000 immigrants was not unexpected given an estimated backlog of some 85,000 "refugee" claimants. In addition, despite the 1988 planning range of 125–135,000, actual landings in Canada during 1988 totalled approximately 160,000.

It appears that the federal government intends to continue to follow the policy adopted in 1985 of increasing immigration to Canada. Given the current environment, immigration to Canada is forecast to increase to approximately 180,000 by 1990, with further increases to 185,000 by 1996. For the period from 1996 to 2011, immigration levels are forecast to remain constant at 185,000 per year. During this latter period, it is expected that increases in the population of labour force age due to the aging of the baby-echo will ease the demographic pressure for increasing immigration.

(3) Emigration

The forecast number of emigrants from British Columbia was derived by applying the long-term average provincial share of Canadian emigration (approximately 14%-15%) to a forecast level of emigrants from Canada. Canadian emigration levels are assumed to increase from the 1988 level of 43,000 annually to 65,000 by 2001, and then remain stable to the end of the projection period.

(4) Age/Sex Breakdown of Migrants

Forecasts of the age/sex distributions of interprovincial and international out-migration were made by applying the average of the 1982/83 to 1987/88 age/sex specific out-migration rates (i.e. age/sex specific out-migration divided by the British Columbia population), to an age/sex specific forecast of population. The resulting out-migration distribution was calculated and

applied to the forecast total interprovincial and international out- migration.[3] In effect, this approach assumes that changes in the forecast age/sex distribution of out-migrants are tied to changes in the age distribution of the British Columbia population.

A similar approach, using the age/sex population distribution for the rest of Canada, was used to forecast the age/sex distribution of British Columbia interprovincial in-migrants.

Data collected since 1961 indicate a significant change in the age/sex composition of immigrants to British Columbia. From 1961/62 to 1974/75, the age distribution of immigrants was similar in shape to that of interprovincial migrants, and displayed an approximately equal sex composition.

Immigration data after 1974/75 display a consistent bimodal age structure, with peaks in both the 20–30 year old and in the 50–64 year old ranges. The sex distribution is slightly weighted toward females. This shift in the British Columbia immigration age structure seems to correspond to a change in the relative shares of immigration classes (ie. a decrease in the independent class and an increase in the family and assisted classes).

In the future, it is likely that Canada will continue to uphold the policy of family reunification as the cornerstone of the immigration program. As a result, it is probable that the present "bimodal" immigration age distribution will continue throughout the forecast period with only a slight modification. In order to slow the aging of the population in Canada, greater emphasis may be placed on younger immigrants in future. As a result, the current forecast predicts a slightly younger immigration age distribution to appear by the mid 1990's.

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3 See: Statistics Canada, *International and Interprovincial Migration in Canada (91-208)*, and *Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population by Marital Status, Age, Sex and Components of Growth for Canada, Provinces and Territories (91-210)*. These sources represent the most recent estimate of the age/sex structure of migrants, and are based on tax data, supplemented by the 1976/81 and 1981/86 Census migration age structures.